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ARMY GENERALS' REAL ESTATE PROJECT CLOSES DOWN

PY230157 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2115 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- It was confirmed this morning that Army headquarters is studying a real estate operation undertaken by the Partagas, Ltd, housing cooperative which was formed by 15 of the best known generals in the last few years, along with 3 colonels. The cooperative received at least one credit of $1.73 million from the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires and bought 2,150 square meters of property in the residential zone of the Belgrano City district from the mother-in-law of the Labor Leader Jorge Triacca, to build an apartment building.

Following is the list of the high-ranking officers who formed the original housing cooperative: Jose Montes, Llamil Reston, Juan Bautista Sasiain, Nestor Barbagelatta, Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, Jose Antonio Vaquero, Albano Eduardo Harquindeguy, Luis Santiago Martella, Ricardo Bertello, Miguel Miere, Juan Carlos Trimarco, Horacio Varela Ortiz, Edgardo Nestor Calvi, Reynaldo Bignone, Antonio Domingo Bussi, Alberto Carlos Lucena, Adan Jose Alonso and Angel Alejandro Barbieri.

Partagas intended to build a first-class apartment building on the land bought at the corner of Melian and Juramento Streets, located in one of the most distinguished residential zones in this capital.

According to documents to which NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS has had access, Partagas, Ltd, was formed in February 1980, and Generals Jose Montes, Llamil Reston and Juan Bautista Sasiain were appointed president, secretary and treasurer respectively.

Later, the successive devaluations of the peso made the dollar loan, or loans, owed to the provincial bank highly burdensome, which caused serious financial difficulties to the housing cooperative. In the end, the dollar loan was apparently converted into pesos and the property and the building, already under construction, have reportedly become the property of the official financial body.

Despite the difficulties in obtaining any kind of confirmed information regarding the Partagas subject, reliable sources have reported that the last legal steps to dissolve the housing cooperative were taken last Wednesday. At the corner of Melian and Juramento Streets all that remains is the structure of a building under construction where no work is going on.

[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1748 GMT on 22 October 1982 reports that Army Commander Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides categorically denied on 22 October that he has ordered any investigation regarding the Partagas cooperative.]

Bignone Admits Participation

PY230230 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2118 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- Presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz has said here that President Reynaldo Bignone admitted today that he had been a member of a cooperative formed by several army officers, but he explained that it was formed in order to "construct a building for our own housing."

The official said that the "Partagas" cooperative has been dissolved and that the building that was under construction has become the property of the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires. Maschwitz gave this answer to a questionnaire which the newsmen accredited at the Casa Rosada had given him to clarify the reports published regarding the matter, and also regarding a meeting held at Olivos last night between Bignone and U.S. Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman.

The reply in writing handed over by the spokesman reads as follows: "Regarding the company, which was no such thing but rather a cooperative called Partagas, it is not necessary to say more than the following; there was, in fact, a cooperative formed by several Army officers. It was formed in order to construct a building for their own housing. The cooperative acted openly and according to all legal norms. "The building was planned according to municipal norms in force, and the bank loan, granted by the Bank of Province of Buenos Aires, was granted in a normal way.

"At the beginning of this year it was decided, in view of the economic situation, to propose to the bank the annulment of the operation. The negotiations were finished about the middle of this year. The Partagas cooperative was then dissolved and the building became the property of the bank."

Army Communique on Partagas

PY232234 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0213 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- In a communique signed by Col Juan Miguel Valentino, the Army General Secretariat tonight made it clear that high-ranking army officers formed the "Partagas" housing cooperative "with the only purpose of providing houses to its members and without seeking any profit." Following is the text of the communique:

"Several press organizations, without complete information and with objectives which will not be discussed here, have alluded to the existence of a bank loan for the acquisition of houses for a group of army officers and have hinted at irregularities in the negotiation and granting of the loan. It should be reported that the 'Partagas' housing cooperative was formed with the participation of active and retired high-ranking officers with the only purpose of providing houses for its members and without seeking any profit.

"Negotiations were conducted with several loan institutions and a mortgage loan was obtained from the Buenos Aires Provincial Bank entirely in keeping with the provisions of the bank's charter. The operation was first negotiated in dollars because of a demand of the seller of the land but was in due time converted to Argentine currency. It was also established that the members were to keep savings accounts, and the guarantees offered satisfied the lending bank.

"Due to changes in economic conditions, and like many other mortgage operations, it was no longer possible to continue to meet the financial requirements particularly due to the gap between construction costs and interest rates and the value of the guarantees offered.

"For this reason, early this year a request was made to cancel the operation, which was done on 13 July by mutual agreement but with clear losses and damage to the cooperative members. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that the names of those involved in the cooperative, according to the cooperative's files, are not entirely accurate. This leads to the assumption that the publication may not have been entirely motivated by the desire to inform, as it should be in responsible journalism.

"By having formed a cooperative which did not seek profit and by having assumed the negative results of the operation, its members have shown a remarkable respect for ethical norms in keeping with the best tradition of the Argentine Army."

Labor Leader Protest

PY242127 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] Jorge Triaca, head of the CGT-Azorpardo [General Labor Confederation] Labour Group, said he was imprisoned for eight months at the beginning of the current military government because his mother-in-law owned property later purchased by the Partagas cooperative.

Triaca called for the members of Partagas -- all high-ranking army officers -- "to be arrested for eight months as well so they can explain how they carried out the maneouvre." Triaca, speaking at a press conference in Mendoza on Friday night, said his mother-in-law had to justify her ownership of the Belgrano lot when he was arrested in 1976. "Now that she's sold it, are they going to try to make me pay for it too?" he asked.

400 UNIDENTIFIED BODIES FOUND AT GRAVEYARD

PY222304 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- Relatives of missing and detained persons tonight reported the finding of 400 bodies identified as "N.N." at the municipal Grand Bourg graveyard in the northern sector of greater Buenos Aires. The existence of the 400 unidentified bodies was reported during a press conference.

The case was submitted to Court No 4 of the Buenos Aires District of San Martin.

Judicial Probe Sought

PY242026 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] About 400 unidentified bodies presumably of people who disappeared between 1976 and 1979 during the military's drive against leftwing terrorism have been found in a ceretery near the army garrison at Campo de Mayo, human rights groups said yesterday. The bodies are buried in stacks of five or more in cardboard boxes in 88 gravesites in the Grand Bourg Cemetery in San Miguel, the human rights groups said.

They added that people living near the plot of land, turned into a municipal cemetery in May 1976, and cemetery employees say military personnel would truck in the bodies in groups of six or seven every night and bury them in unmarked graves in what is now known as "the NN sector" of the graveyard.

A sign was put up recently in that sector announcing that all bodies buried there will be dug up and transferred to a common grave, the human rights groups said, adding that they have filed complaints with a local judge and with the municipality, asking them to prevent any changes from being carried out at the cemetery.

The human rights groups, including the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH), the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, relatives of disappeared people and political detainees and the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS), said at a press conference at the APDH offices last night the find was made after the Interior Ministry last year notified the relatives of a person missing since 1976 that his body was to be found in one of the graves.

The body was found at the bottom of one of the stacks in one of the gravesites when the relatives, in view of the newly posted sign, decided to exhume it and transfer it to the Chacarita cemetery.

One of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, Elida Galetti, told the HERALD after the press conference that graves are currently being dug up in the La Plata municipal cemetery behind a sign banning visitors from an area which, according to her, one of the cemetery employees described as "the place where the most terrible things took place." She said she had seen the sign and spoke to the employee on October 8.

The human rights groups said last night they had asked Judge Hugo Gandara to carry out "an in-depth investigation" into the identities of the 400 bodies and to determine whether they had been buried in accordance with legal procedures.

CELS head Emilio Mignone, one of the speakers at the hastily-arranged press conference, said the human rights groups feared the government may close the cemetery to prevent further identification of the bodies.

Estimates of the number of people who were missing during the military's "dirty war" against leftwing subversion vary between 5,000 and 30,000.

ADMIRAL ROJAS PUNISHED WITH 25-DAY ARREST

PY221756 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0050 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Oct (NA) -- Adm (ret) Isaac Francisco Rojas has been punished with a 25-day home arrest for his recent remarks on the damage caused to Argentina by the construction of the Brazilian-Paraguayan hydroelectric dam of Itaipu.

The punishment imposed by the commander in chief of the Navy includes categorical prohibition from making a statement. Nevertheless, the retired admiral will be able to take his daily walks prescribed by his doctors due to his heart trouble.

Persons close to Admiral Rojas stated that although it is a "lengthy arrest," the implementation of this measure will allow "certain latitude" due to the health problems of the punished officer.

Navy sources indicated that Rojas presented himself at the Navy command "during the past few days," presumably to be notified of the sanction put into effect today. In recent remarks to the press, Admiral Rojas has demanded the resignation "of all Argentine officials who are aware of events related to the filling of the Itaipu dam and who handle unimplemented technical data."

He charged former Foreign Ministers MacLoughin, Alberto Vignes, Carlos Pastor, Mario Amadeo and Oscar Camilion with being directly responsible for these problems, because they are participants in what he called "the process of relinquishing" the upper Parana.

He also charged former Energy Secretary Bernardo Bronstein, Comip [Parana River Joint Commission] Chairman Rear Adm (ret) Horacio Colombo and Comip technical chief Armando Sanchez Guzman with being equally responsible.

He stated that Comip officials were responsible for the signing of the tripartite agreement between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay for the joint exploitation of the hydroelectric resources. The agreement was signed in 1979.

Rojas was punished with 45-day arrest in 1980 for some controversial remarks he made accusing Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner regarding the awarding of Itaipu.

MILITARY JUNTA WARNS MEDIA AGAINST ABUSES

PY222205 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2029 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- The military junta today approved a resolution warning that it will in no way permit destabilizing or divisive actions which may facilitate the reactivation of subversion, since this would put the objective of institutionalizing the country in jeopardy and would hurt institutions, authorities or people through slanders, insults, lies, threats or other kinds of coercion.

The document including the resolution was released at the Navy Headquarters at the Libertador Building shortly after 1630, after the meeting held by the Army, Navy and Air Force commanders between 0900 and 1130.

This is the text of the resolutions: Whereas the armed forces have committed themselves to ensuring the institutionalization of the country at the latest in the first months of 1984, freedom of the press and the right to support different ideas on a responsible way are essential principles in that institutionalization process. Some mass media have unfortunately engaged in abuses with regard to those rights through a divisive, harmful and destabilizing campaign which foments the reactivation of subversive ideologies. The military junta, as the government's top organ, hereby approves the following:

1. The junta warns that it will in no way permit destabilizing or divisive actions which may facilitate the reactivation of subversion since this would put the objective of institutionalizing the country in jeopardy and would hurt institutions, authorities or people through slanders, insults, lies, threats or any other kinds of coercion.

2. The junta will make use of all legal resources open to it and of all the rights emerging from the fact that it is a de facto power in order to support the executive branch with a view toward preserving order, public security and respect for institutions.

Press Sources Respond

PY242047 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] The military junta yesterday accused unspecified news organization of collaborating with "the reactivation of subversive ideologies," and warned it would use all its de facto power to "preserve order, public security and respect for institutions."

The junta also decided yesterday to take legal action against three local publications for their "crude" treatment of the armed forces in recent editions, a reliable source said. The sources did not disclose the names of the three publications.

In a communique, the junta charged that "some social communications media" have committed "abuses" of freedom of the press and have conducted a "divisive, pernicious, and destabilizing sermon which collaborates with the reactivation of subversive ideologies."

Rough treatment of the military by the press was the subject of a junta meeting on Thursday. Military sources said that Navy Commander Ruben Franco and Air Force Commander Augusto Hughes urged that HUMOUR magazine be shut down during this meeting.

Sources say the daily LA VOZ and the Peronist magazine LINEA were also discussed by the three commanders during their meeting.

After learning of the junta communique yesterday, HUMOUR editor Andres Cascioli called the military commanders "a bit confused -- we're civilians, not military. They think they can treat us the way they treat the officers who step out of line. They talk about respecting institutions," Cascioli said. "We respect them." "In fact, they demand that we respect their institutions, but they don't respect ours," he added.

More on Freedom of Press

PY242054 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Oct 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Free and responsible"]

[Text] On numerous occasions since March 1976 spokesmen for the military regime have proclaimed their devotion to freedom of the press. One of the latest to do this was the Army Commander-in-chief General Cristino Nicolaides when he addressed his immediate subordinates on October 13. But, like most other people identified with the regime, he also insisted that the press should always act "responsibly."

Few journalists would quarrel with this, needless to say, but their definition of "responsibility," like that of every democrat in the entire world, differs somewhat from that of the people who have been ruling the country these last six and a half years. Their ideal seems to be a press that is somehow completely free but nonetheless treats them and anyone associated with the institutions they belong to as though it were servile and subjected to strict censorship. This ideal, needless to say, is utterly chimerical because, as the members of the regime and the armed forces that sustain it are human beings like the rest of us and not demigods, they too sometimes commit crimes or mistakes that a responsible press is duty-bound to report and comment on. Responsibility, in other words, implies a readiness to expose the doings of the powerful and not just of the weak; irresponsibility a willingness to overlook them for fear of the consequences of doing otherwise.

According to a statement issued yesterday by the military junta some "means of social communication" have been engaged in a "dissociative, pernicious, and destabilizing" campaign designed, according to the junta, to help "reactivate subversive ideologies." Stripped of the strange pseudosociological jargon in which it is couched this means that, in the junta's view, some magazines and newspapers have been doing their best to stir things up in order to encourage the reemergence of leftwing terrorism. To stop this the junta does not propose simply to close down the magazines and newspapers it dislikes but to use all the legal means and, more ominously, the "faculties emerging from its de facto power" to make them quieten down. All magazines and newspapers are subject to the law anyway so the reference to "legal means" has little significance. What turns the warning into an ugly threat is the allusion to the "faculties emerging from its de facto power." These, unconnected with the law in any way, were deployed without any inhibition whatsoever in the first three and a half years of the "process" and created the biggest single problem facing the country today.

The "means of social communication" the junta has in mind are evidently the fortnightly "HUMOR" which like all humour magazines is strongly opposed to authoritarianism of any kind, the leftwing variety included, and has become an impressive defender of democratic values at a time when these have been too often treated with contempt, as well as the Peronist fortnightly "LINEA" and daily "LA VOZ." All these publications have criticized certain military actions and attitudes in terms almost as strong as the military themselves once used to criticize such vital institutions as the political parties and the labour unions. But, instead of the junta reacting with indignation and preparing itself for an assault on the country's nascent free press, a response which will do nothing to increase public respect for the armed forces, it would surely be wiser for it either to demonstrate that the accusations and insinuations being flung at the military unjustified or, if any are not, to see what whatever provoked them is quickly rectified. No institution that is confident of its own record and of its fundamental good health has anything to fear from a free press, no matter how aggressive or irreverent it may be. An institution that cannot coexist with a free press, however, is one that most people will assume has excellent reasons for refusing to do so.

BRIEFS

STEEL PRODUCTION INCREASES -- According to the steel industries center, the production of primary iron and crude steel achieved the highest figures of the year during September and production during the first 9 months of the year is higher than in the same periods in 1980 and 1981. In September, the production of primary iron amounted to 225,000 tons, 13.7 percent higher than in August and 40.5 percent higher than in September 1981. Also in September, the production of steel amounted to 313,000 tons, 10 percent higher than in August and 34.7 percent higher than in September 1981. [Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 19 Oct 82 p 17 PY]

ARRESTED TERRORIST PLANNED TO KILL PRESIDENT

PY221407 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The Italian terrorist and drugtrafficker Luigi Pagliai, who was captured in Santa Cruz the day of the presidential inauguration, was working out a plan to eliminate constitutional President Hernan Siles Zuazo. This was the opinion of Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora who talked with journalists in an impromptu press conference.

[Begin Paz Zamora recording] [Words indistinct] but I believe that [words indistinct] to kill many people, including President Siles Zuazo, that is, [words indistinct] was part of the paramilitary groups who operated in the country. Moreover, there are documents confirming that they were auxiliary organs of the Bolivian Army. [passage indistinct] I have personal information that 2 or 3 months ago this man imported arms from Miami with permission from the Bolivian Army. Such imports cannot be made by just anybody [words indistinct] gun silencers, silencer-fitted pistols, rifles with telescopic sights, etc. [end recording]

Vice President Paz Zamora also said that the government must continue the task of restructuring the state security agencies. He said that personnel who cooperated with previous governments represent a danger to the Bolivian citizenry.

[Begin Paz Zamora recording] The clues we have indicate that they were part of the system itself, and therefore our government must thoroughly restructure these agencies, just as it has to restructure all the security apparatus which operated in the country more like an insecurity apparatus for the Bolivian people. [end recording]

The danger has not passed, the people still live under threat from those criminals, the vice president said. He did not discard the possibility that members of previous regimes may be plotting in Argentina.

[Begin Paz Zamora recording] Not at all, the danger has not passed. The Bolivian people continue at this time to be, continue to live under threat from these criminals. The thing is that we have just picked the loose end of the yarn. The Bolivian people do not yet know what lies at the core, we are just at the beginning of a process of probing into the long nightmare the Bolivian people have lived through. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT STUDIES EMERGENCY ECONOMIC PLAN

PY221844 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 17 Oct 82 p 1, 19

[Text] Renegotiating the foreign debt first and then implementing 18 corrective measures on the internal front are the initial steps to overcome the economic crisis, according to the economic emergency plan which the previous regime left for the government of Hernan Siles Zuazo. After being analyzed during the first meeting of the new government, the plan was said to be useful as the basis for what will be done in the coming weeks.

The new government has given itself 100 days to implement the most urgently needed corrective measures and to set the country on course toward total recovery.

The plan prepared by the previous government consists of 18 corrective measures. A summary of those measures follows:

1. Reformulation of the 1982 budget. This measures brings up to date and regulates the expenditures of the public sector for the 1982 fiscal year.

2. Selective ban on imports. This measure is aimed at two objectives; first, to provide effective protection for the national industry; and second, to make more reasonable use of the country's foreign exchange.

3. Fixing electricity rates for direct customers of ENDE [National Electricity Enterprise], and changing rates for private users. This measure brings electricity rates more into line with the costs to electric companies so as to reduce, if not to eliminate, deficits.

4. Modify the government-set cost for payment of mining royalties. This measure is intended to bring in additional revenue for the national treasury by modifying the government-set cost so as not to violate the principle of unified taxation for this sector.

5. Levying taxes on hydrocarbons and nontraditional product exports. The objective of this measure is the same as the previous one, that is, to hike national treasury revenues to reduce fiscal deficits through direct taxes on exports from those sectors. This new tax basis is created by the exceptional profits made from the high rate of exchange on the dollar as compared with the internal component of costs.

6. Regulation of import privileges. This measure is aimed at regulating the payment of customs tariffs, fees and services, as well as the payment of taxes at the national, departmental and municipal level applied to imports by the central government, public companies, mixed-economy companies and other organizations in the public sector.

7. Increasing prices of lubricants and fuels. This measure aims at gradually making sale prices reflect the real costs of such products, so that Bolivian Government oil deposits may reduce losses in the present fiscal year and balance its results in the following years, taking into account servicing of principal and interest.

8. Modify tax on fuels. This measure is intended to transfer to the national treasury, so that it can reduce its deficit, part of the increased price of fuels imposed in the previous measures.

9. Transform the ministerial resolution into government decree (the case of the National Smelting Enterprise). This measure is directed at regularizing the payment of royalties owed from previous National Smelting Enterprise administrations.

10. Create social compensation. This measure will permit income-based compensation for the elimination of product subsidies.

11. Revamp the national social security system. This measure is intended to increase the income of the social security institutions by streamlining their operation costs, readjusting contributions and refurbishing services.

12. Ban use of official cars on Sundays and holidary, and set a new schedule for fuel sales. The objective of this measure is to spare our renewable resources so as to have exportable surplus as an additional source of foreign exchange.

13. Establish a single foreign exchange rate and demand that all foreign exchange be deposited. This measure is aimed at eliminating the hidden tax created by the dual rate of foreign exchange and at providing the central bank with foreign exchange in order to meet the demand and to service the country's foreign debt. The single exchange rate will be a flexible one.

14. Suspend the operation of foreign exchange shops. This measure is aimed at helping to establish a single foreign exchange rate, and at regulating the use of foreign exchange.

15. Adjust fees on air, river and railroad transportation. This is aimed at balancing revenues and expenses of these enterprises.

16. Leave it up to the stabilization council to make decisions and policy on readjustments. This is intended to coordinate the actions of the public sector in order to carry out the process of economic reorganization and to control the operation of public institutions more effectively.

17. Reinstatement of the 8-hour shift. This measure will help to spare consumption of liquid hydrocarbons and reduce rush hours in the country's main cities.

18. Set a salary ceiling. This is aimed at establishing a consistent salary policy throughout public sector institutions in order to proportionally share the burden of the crisis by setting a monthly salary ceiling of 50,000 pesos.

The plan left by the previous government has been carefully analyzed by the experts of the current government who said that "many of the measures are usable." In the coming weeks an official announcement will be made regarding the corrective measures that are to be implemented.

According to an official source, the new government began "by adopting the most appropriate and advisable measure: renegotiation of the foreign debt."

President Siles Zuazo has announced a summit meeting of Bolivarian countries [Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia] to be held in the coming weeks in order to adopt actions in common.

SILES ZUAZO TO UN TO REQUEST ECONOMIC AID

PY241922 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1423 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 24 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo has announced that he will travel to New York in 2 weeks to take part in the UN General Assembly. This information was provided by the chief of state during an informal meeting with foreign correspondents.

Siles Zuazo explained that the purpose of this trip -- his first trip abroad since he became president on 10 October -- is to request international economic aid in order to overcome the worst economic crisis this country has confronted since its creation as a republic.

He also disclosed that Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora will soon travel to Europe with the same purpose.

Siles Zuazo said that during his UN trip he will propose the formation of a front made up of all the Bolivarian countries to renegotiate their foreign debt with the industrialized countries.

SENATE ASKS FOR RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA241546 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The Bolivian Senate has asked the Hernan Siles Zuazo government to immediately reestablish diplomatic relations with Cuba. It indicated that Cuba is a part of Latin America and has common interests with Bolivia as a producer of agricultural products. Bolivia broke relations with Cuba in 1962 in compliance with a decision adopted by the OAS due to U.S. pressure.

SARAIVA GUERREIRO RECEIVED BY AUSTRIA'S KREISKY

PY230138 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro was received today in Vienna by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. At the meeting they discussed the international situation and the consequences stemming from foreign tensions and European-Latin American relations.

Saraiva Guerreiro also visited Antom Benya, president of the National Council, who was accompanied by members of the foreign relations committee.

This morning Saraiva Guerreiro also visited the OPEC Fund, a financial institution through which petroleum exporting countries seek to help poverty-stricken Third World countries.

Because of its relative development status, Brazil does not qualify to benefit from this fund, but thanks to all this our country can turn to the organization for the financing of projects in the Third World. At present, Brazil and the OPEC Fund are participating in two projects in two African countries: Mozambique and Cape Verde.

The following is a report from Vienna by Octavio Bonfim, the Brazilian news agency's correspondent:

[Begin Bonfim relay] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro last night gave a dinner for his Austrian counterpart, Willibald Pahr, and other members of the Austrian Government at the Brazilian Embassy.

At that time, the Brazilian foreign minister noted that during his talks with his Austrian counterpart he was able to confirm that they continue to agree on their evaluation of several aspects of the international situation. Saraiva added that Brazil believed in cooperation as a way to achieve progress and noted that interdependence is an intrinsic characteristic of the present international situation. [end relay]

POLICE AGENT SHOOTS PMDB FEDERAL DEPUTY

PY221404 Paris AFP in Spanish 1315 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Curitiba, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Federal Deputy Heitor de Alencar Furtado, of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], was murdered early this morning by a police agent near the municipality of Mandaguari, some 400 km north of this capital.

The causes of Furtado's murder are not yet known. He was shot in the chest when returning from a meeting in that city in the eastern part of this southern state [Parana].

According to witnesses, the police mistook the young congressman for a criminal, but the Furtado family, whose father, Alencar Furtado, Senior, was one of the most active leaders of the Brazilian opposition, categorically rejected the report and gave assurances that Furtado was killed for political reasons.

During the past few weeks, approximately 20 persons have been murdered for political reasons in several incidents in different parts of the country.

Reactions to 'Murder'

PY230059 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Vice President Aureliano Chaves stated today in Brasilia that incidents like the murder of Federal Deputy Heitor Alencar Furtado in northern Parana state should be discouraged, investigated and, naturally, those found guilty should be punished.

Chaves ruled out any possibility that the last stage of the election campaign would become violent and noted that precautionary measures were being adopted by the appropriate authorities to prevent every form of violence from disrupting the electoral process. Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel today said in Brasilia that thus far there was no evidence that could lead him to believe that Federal Deputy Heitor Alencar Furtado was murdered for political reasons.

Abi-Ackel said that the Parana State Government acted expeditiously and that the perpetrators or alleged perpetrators of the crime were already in custody.

MATO GROSSO COURT SUSPENDS RADIO, TV CAMPAIGN

PY221238 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] In Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul, electoral campaigns over radio and television by PDS [Social Democratic Party] candidates have also been suspended. The local regional electoral court (TRE) has acted on a PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] complaint denouncing irregularities in the PDS campaign material. Based on arguments put forth by lawyer (Pires Falcao), the Mato Grosso TRE has also decided to order the removal of PDS posters and stickers from buses. Article 247 of the electoral law forbids political campaigning in places not permitted by the prefecture.

FEDERAL POLICE SEIZE SMUGGLED WEAPONS IN RIO

PY221157 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] One of the largest hauls of smuggled arms in Brazil has been revealed by federal police agents at the customshouse of Galeao International Airport in Rio de Janeiro. The smuggled weapons are worth 6.5 million cruzeiros. They have no serial numbers and come from Miami.

The seized weapons are of the type exclusively used by the armed forces. They include 13 rifles, 10 light machineguns, 12 revolvers, 7 pistols, 3 shotguns and 4 handguns. A saber and much ammunition were also (?found). After the appropriate investigations carried out at the Federal Police Department, the smuggled weapons were taken to the 1st Army Division.

DEDICATION FOR NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENT FACTORY

PY220305 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Presende (DAILY POST) -- President Figueiredo Wednesday officially inaugurated the Resende Nuclear Elements Plant, a major step in Brazil's goal to develop a full cycle nuclear fuel industry. The Resende plant will provide nuclear fuel elements for the reloading of the Angra I Nuclear Reactor and for the leading and reloading of Brazil's other reactors as they come onstream. The fuel elements for the initial loading this year of Angra I were imported.

The $27 million Resende plant was built in partnership with West Germany's Kraftwerke Union (KWU) and is part of a full cycle nuclear technology transfer agreed to in the Brazil-West Germany nuclear accord. When all the steps of the cycle have been completed, expected to occur by 1990, Brazil will be able to provide fuel and to support the operation of the eight reactors scheduled in the West Germany agreement as well as Angra I, constructed by Westinghouse.

Earlier this year, Brazil put into operation the first step in the cycle with the completion of a yellow-cake plant in Pocos de Caldas. Also being developed are a UF6 conversion plant through the French firm Pochinery Ugine Kuhlman, scheduled for completion in 1984; a Uranium enrichment plant to be finished within five to seven years; and a reprocessing plant, the basic engineering project for which was just completed with no operational date fixed as yet.

BETANCUR ORDERS CUTS IN PUBLIC SPENDING

PA241906 Paris AFP in Spanish 1914 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 23 Oct (AFP) -- The Colombian Government ordered a drastic restriction in public spending today, in order to deal with a growing deficit. It is also preparing strategies to reactivate the industrial sector.

Conservative President Belisario Betancur, whose administration is only 77 days old, expressed the need to avoid unnecessary expenses and bureaucratic overspending, saying that this is the only way to alleviate the country's economic crisis.

The president also said that he will try to strengthen the Andean Pact. Development Minister Roberto Gerlein added that "it is inevitable; we must make the Andean markets the focal point of any strategy by which to reactivate our economy."

Betancur, who is considered an equitable man, also ordered that a political balance be insured for the close to 600,000 government jobs and asked his collaborators for "a bureaucratic inventory" in this context.

The government's position on the restriction of public spending, it was explained, will allow it to channel state investment toward priority and development projects and to ease the growing fiscal crisis.

Development Minister Roberto Gerlein revealed that the government intends to reactivate the industrial sector, to increase exports and to wage full-scale attack on contrabanding.

The following are among the new guidelines for the Colombian economy:

Custom policies will be strengthened and will be made selective.

A system will be devised to curb dishonest practices in trade relations with foreign associates.

Contrabanding will be made "costlier" in an effort to render this a "nonprofit activity."

Development Minister Gerlein also announced that Colombia will definitely support the Andean Pact and will try to strengthen it however it can, since it has become the major consumer of the country's exports.

"So far in 1982, 40 percent of our exports, barring coffee, have gone to Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela," Gerlein said, pointing out that "65 percent of those exports were manufacturing products."

CUBA RELEASES 15 SEAMEN HELD FOR 1 YEAR

PA241901 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1355 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Barranquilla, Colombia, 24 Oct (EFE) -- Fifteen Colombian and one Dominican seamen who were imprisoned in Cuba have been released by Fidel Castro's regime following the intercession of writer Gabriel Marquez, 1982 Nobel prize winner for literature.

The seamen, crewmen from the ships "El Picasso" and "Lady Dolly 2," were arrested more than a year ago by Cuban coastguard vessels, on charges of violating territorial waters and of drug trafficking.

The Colombian association of professional seamen requested that Garcia Marquez also intercede with the Castro government to secure the return of the ship "El Picasso," since its owners hold that it was not carrying illegal cargo and that it entered Cuban waters only because of mechanical failure.

The 15 Colombian sailors will arrive in Barranquilla on Thursday. Their airplane tickets have already been arranged in Havana through the Swiss Embassy, which is in charge of Colombian affairs in Cuba.

ARMY KILLS FARC GUERRILLA LEADER IN SHOOTOUT

PA240353 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2257 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Puerto Berrio, Colombia, 23 Oct (EFE) -- Guerrilla leader Andres Sarmiento, also known as "Argemiro," and one of his bodyguards have been killed during a shootout on the outskirts of Puerto Berrio.

Sarmiento, second in command of the 9th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, and his bodyguard clashed with army troops combing the Aquitania region.

An army spokesman said that it was "Aremiro" who planned the kidnapping last January of Antonio Duque Alvarez, former government secretary of Antioquia Department. Duque Alvarez was freed several days ago in the same area.

The army seized several automatic weapons, ammunition and four grenades in this operation.

PEACE COMMISSION MEETS WITH GUERRILLA LEADERS

PA240440 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2351 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, 23 Oct (EFE) -- The "peace commission" has made a series of contacts with guerrilla groups operating in Colombia. To create the right climate and bring peace to the country and promote the amnesty granted to the rebels which congress has already approved.

Sources close to the commission today said that the first contacts were made with the 19 April Movement, M-19, and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC.

The members of the commission and the leaders of the M-19 and FARC, met secretly. It is expected that the members of the commission will meet next week with representatives of the Army of National Liberation, ELN, and the Popular Liberation Army, EPL.

Several members of the commission next week will visit the zones where the guerrillas are operating, mainly in the southern, central and northernparts of the country.

The peace commission is currently presided over by Otto Morales Benitez, because Carlos Lleras Restrepo, the commission's president, is ill.

PROTESTS, STRIKES CONTINUE OVER ECONOMIC CRISIS

150 Arrested in Guayaquil

PA221545 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Oct 82

[From the Guayaquil "News Headlines" section, read by journalist Raul Rodrigues via telephone -- live]

[Excerpts] The United Workers Front, FUT, strike was carried out. It can be seen that the citizens are tired after a long period of disturbances and insecurity that started a week ago. Economic adtivities yesterday in Guayaquil were nil due to the strike decreed by the FUT. The Guayaqil Port Authority workers also joined the strike, placing obstacles at the entrance to the port terminal. Relative order has been kept in Guayaquil. Guayas governor confirmed this during a press conference held yesterday. The National Police firmly repressed a demonstration which was being prepared by Abdala Bucaram Ortiz, leader of the Ecuadorean Roldosist Movement. Around 150 people have been arrested for violating the curfew. Defense Commander of Guayas warns that all demonstrations have been banned, so they will be dissolved and their leaders arrested. The Atahualpa Mechanized Group arrived in Guayaquil last night from the peninsula, with army tanks, to reinforce the city.

Drivers Strike

PA221611 Guito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1541 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Leonidas Cordova Galarza, secretary general of the Federation of Professional Drivers of Pichincha, has told this station that transport will be suspended until their demands are met.

[Begin recording] [Cordova Galarza] Regarding the question about the attitude of the transport sector once we comply with the United Workers Front strike, we feel that since we had to stop running our vehicles -- because we couldn't continue working because of the high cost of gasoline -- our position will not change until the government understands and does something about it. After all, it is the working class and the Ecuadorean people who suffer the consequences of the increase in gasoline prices. Therefore, we will continue on strike because of present conditions. So we tell people, media and our colleagues that conditions remain unchanged and the same situation prevails as when we originally suspended operations.

[Question] What new contacts have you had in order to continue a joint protest?

[Answer] If no conditions are established for the government to solve the problem so that we can carry out our activities, we will proceed to plan a resistance so that the government will take this attitude into account as a just attitude of the workers and professional drivers. We want to clearly state that the statements of the government minister and of any other government officials cannot be accepted, because we are men who work and not politicians, who operate on the basis of lies. [end recording]

Defense Minister Statement

PA221920 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Once again reiterating that the Ecuadorean Armed Forces are guaranteeing and will continue to guarantee legal order as prescribed by the Constitution, Defense Minister Jorge Maldonado Mino has said:

[Begin recording] As soon as the president decreed the state of emergency, the armed forces, complying with its constitutional mandate, began controlling the situation and guaranteeing the normal development of activities throughout the country.

We are in a position to state that so far there have not been any larger incidents and that the citizens, in general, have responded positively. We hope that all Ecuadoreans will follow this example with a spirit of cooperation so that we will be able to maintain order and carry out our activities normally, because only through the Ecuadoreans' work and efforts will we be able to find solutions to the difficult economic situation that the country is experiencing.

On this occasion I would like to reiterate that we are fulfilling and will continue to fulfill our mission as stated in the Constitution, which is to guarantee the current legal order. [end recording]

Radio Station Suspended

PA222206 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2052 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Quito, 22 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- An official spokesman has confirmed that the government today suspended Radio Noticia for 8 days. The station, located in Quito, is charged with violating the rules of the state of national emergency.

Radio Noticia's manager, Arcesir Arcentales, told REUTER that he recieved the notification today, informing him that the station had "violated" the radio and television broadcasting law. The government's decision was prompted by a labor strike begun yesterday to demand the repeal of a package of economic austerity measures implemented last week.

Arcentales said that after the government decreed the austerity measures, "Radio Noticia began a 1-hour daily program in which it accepted telephone calls from persons who wanted to express their opinion about the government's behavior."

On Tuesday, Ernesto Alban, the national secretary of public information, informed Arcentales that he had to submit recordings of these programs, and afterward the state-owned Ecuadorean Telecommunications Institute (Ietel) cut off telephone service to the station. Government spokesmen said that during the station's "People's Forum" program, offensive statements were made against government officials, and callers encouraged the public to physically attack the president, cabinet ministers and other state officials.

The government order suspending Radio Noticia's broadcasts stresses that if the station does not comply with the order the government will cancel its authorization to use the frequency on which it broadcasts. The suspension became effective at 1200 hours (1700 GMT).

Curfew Hours Reduced

PA222359 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Communique issued by Government Minister Galo Garcia and Defense Minsiter Brig Gen Jorge Maldonado; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] It is hereby announced that as of this date the curfew that began on Wednesday, 20 October, will be in effect only from 2300 to 0500. All other provisions contained in the communique of 20 October remain in full force. [Signed] Galo Garcia, government minister; Brig Gen Jorge Maldonado, national defense minister.

Quito Food Shortages Noted

PA230204 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The second day of the state of emergnecy in Quito has passed with apparent calm on the part of the population, although there is evidence of tense expectation, and there is no public transportation whatsoever.

In addition, there is concern at the scarcity of food already being felt by the population, particularly fruits and vegetables. The people are still being compelled to use uncomfortable station wagons, which are the main source of transportation today and will continue to be for who knows how long, since Leonidas Cordova Galarza, secretary general of the National Federation of Professional Drivers of Pichincha, has said that transportation activities will continue to be suspended until the federation's demands are met.

Meanwhile, trash, debris and burned tires litter the streets of the city as the public forces continue to guard the facilities of basic services such as telecommunications, light and water. Speculation and abuses by some merchants in view of the scarcity of food add to the critical situation affecting the population.

Minister on Gasoline Prices

PA230218 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The price of gasoline will not be raised, said Natural Resources Minister Gustavo Galindo, coming out of a meeting today with the president. He confirmed that the price of gasoline will not change, since it is established strictly on the basis of cost. In fact, he noted, the cost is not even covered in some cases.

Galindo explained that the gasoline supply is normal except for slight fluctuations, which can be definitely normalized through long-term contract negotiations with Venezuela. To that effect, the minister said that the Venezuelan Energy and Mines Ministry and Petroven [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc] have consented to hold such negotiations.

'Uneasy Calm' in Cities

PA231341 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Following 4 days of violent demonstrations in the streets against the national government, the capital and other cities of the country experienced an uneasy calm yesterday. However, the police were forced to disperse demonstrators in several incidents in south, north and central Quito, and to focus their efforts on picking up tires that had been set on fire and scrap construction material that had been strewn over the main streets. The curfew is strictly enforced, and groups of soldiers are on patrol in the country's cities. According to official reports, at least 200 persons have been arrested for violating the state of emergency. Meanwhile, the lack of urban and intercity transportation service continues to cause problems for the people, who have had to resort to private vehicles and other means of transportation. The National Drivers Federation decreed a strike on Friday, and consequently the 1,500 vehicles belonging to 12 cooperatives have not been running. Only a few small busses and other independent vehicles have been working, but even some of these have stopped running as a precautionary measure. The government announced that it had a plan to overcome the transportation problem, but so far it has been unable to provide a solution.

FUT Postpones Indefinite Strike

PA231432 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The United Workers Front, FUT, has postponed the indefinite strike that was scheduled to go in effect on Monday, FUT President Jose Chavez announced on Friday. Chavez said that the FUT Executive Committee is going to meet on Saturday to decide when the national convention will set the date for the strike. Chavez added that the convention can postpone it indefinitely, but that the FUT's position is inalterable, as well as its demand that the government repeal its economic measures, particularly the hikes of 120 percent in the price of gasoline and 53 percent in the price of wheat and flour.

[Begin Chavez recording] The FUT has called a meeting of the executive committees of the labor federations, the Peoples Committee, the National [words indistinct], the National Union of Teachers, and the National Drivers Federation [FNC] to approve the actions to be taken beginning on Monday.

In keeping with the decision made by the FUT national convention on 16 October, we are preparing an indefinite general strike by the people. The next national convention, which will be convoked urgently, will decide on what date the people's general strike will begin. This is a commitment with the companeros of the FNC and is aimed exclusively at obtaining the repeal of the hike in the price of gasoline and the decrease in the subsidies for wheat. We have not made any other commitment with the companeros, and this one will end as soon as the government repeals these two measures that I have mentioned. [end recording]

FUT President Jose Chavez described President Oswaldo Hurtado as a dictator in disguise because he assumed special powers under the state of emergency that he decreed on Wednesday due to the unrest that is prevalent in Ecuador.

Some Transport Restored

PA231645 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1315 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Report from AGENCIA ECUATORIANA DE PRENSA, read by correspondent Bernardo Morales -- live]

[Text] Guayaquil -- Intercantonal and interprovincial passenger transport service has resumed irregularly and in most cases without a schedule due to the state of emergency declared in the country and the curfew between 2200 and 0600. Because of this circumstance, every company should figure out the time it takes for the vehicles to cover their route so that the last one will depart with enough time to return before the curfew and avoid any problem.

150 Arrested in Portoviejo

PA231725 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1315 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Report from AGENCIA ECUATORIANA DE PRENSA; read by correspondent Bernardo Morales -- live]

[Text] Portoviejo -- About 150 people have been arrested and more than 10 arrest warrants have been issued against labor and political leaders as a result of 2 days of unrest in this city due to the violent protest demonstrations against the government's economic measures and during the general strike on Thursday.

On orders of the governor of the province, the police general intendant inspected the places that were stoned, attacked, looted and destroyed in the serious incidents on Thursday afternoon. Experts indicate that the losses amount to more than 5 (?billion) sucres. The buildings that were the target of the disorders include the Manabi Governor's office, whose windows were totally destroyed; the provincial education directorate, whose files were destroyed; the provincial offices of the Ecuadorean Radical Liberal Party; provincial directorate offices of the people's democracy; the Agriculture Ministry building where the Central Bank and the National Coffee Program's offices are also located; the zonal headquarters of the [name indistinct]; and the Manabi rehabilitation center. Private property involved includes property owned by (Jorge Vasquez) located in [name indistinct] and Olmedo.

It was learned that arrest warrants have been issued against the following labor and political leaders: (Julio Hernandez Luna), Portoviejo Councilman of the Democratic Left (ID); (Mauro Guillen Zambrano), leader of suburban neighborhoods of Portoviejo; and (Vicente Abril) of the MPD [Popular Democratic Movement].

Also, (Jorge Lara Salomon), cantonal director of the ID in Portoviejo; and (Eumeni Alba), a member of the MPD accused of being the leader of the incidents in Chone and of the attack on the commercial establishment owned by (Elias Mendoza).

Prices Freeze Suggested

PA231743 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The Standing Committee for Social and Labor Matters has proposed that the prices of meat, powdered and reconstituted milk, sugar, rice and oil and edible fats, as well as monthly rents up to 8,000 sucres, be frozen for a 1-year period. The congressional committee approved the three labor bills submitted by the president in a second round, but included a provision freezing the prices of these five staples and rent rates for 1-year period before forwarding it to the president of congress. The price freeze would be effective as soon as the law is implemented.

This provision has to be discussed and approved at a plenary meeting of congressional committees before the bills can be sent to President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea for constitutional approval, or disapproval, so that they can be enacted into law.

Arosemena Quits Commission

PA231800 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1315 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Report from AGENCIA ECUATORIANA DE PRENSA; read by correspondent Bernardo Morales -- live]

[Text] Guayaquil -- Otto Arosemena Gomez, former Ecuadorean president and representative of the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition [CID] to the Chamber of Representatives, has explained why he presented his irrevocable resignation as chairman and member of the multiparty commission appointed by the president of the Chamber of Representatives to study the country's serious economic situation. He has asked that (Franklyn Moreno Quezada) be appointed in his place since the CID had named him alternate representative.

Otto Arosemena said that when he agreed to be part of the commission he thought it would be an opportunity to contribute, however modestly, to the solution of the country's urgent economic and financial problems which have caused social unrest. He said that this has been recognized by the Ecuadorean president who has declared the state of emergency and assumed extraordinary powers based on constitutional principles.

The former president said he thought that the commission should study the measures adopted by the president, their causes and consequences in the social and economic field and that it would make suggestions to help clarify the situation and be a means to bring back peace and harmonious coexistence to the Ecuadoran family. He also thought that the commission would study the new tax bills sent by the president to the Chamber of Representatives and the reasons why the executive branch has presented such a high budget bill.

He said that the president expected the Chamber of Representatives to approve the tax bills he sent to the chamber in order to finance the budget. Otto Arosemena said that the commission should also study the measures adopted by the president, the most socially important one being the one establishing the new gasoline prices. Arosemena said that he has proof that the president has been ill-advised, as was evident in his television speech and in a letter he sent to the president of the National Chamber of Representatives.

Since in the first meeting of the commission on Thursday night, it was said that the budget and the tax bills could not be studied because this was the purview of other commissions, thus reducing the sphere of its activity to rather utopian action, something with which he does not agree, he has decided to definitely withdraw from the commission.

FUT Convention Sets Demands

PA240309 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0157 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Quito, 23 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- After a week marked by violence, and while a state of emergency is still in effect in Ecuador, the leftist unions tonight demanded that Congress, which is currently in recess, try President Oswaldo Hurtado and Government Minister Galo Garcia "for the repression and murders committed." The announcement of a package of economic austerity measures has caused a wave of violence in Ecuador since Monday. Hurtado had to assume "extraordinary powers" to confront a general strike on Thursday, in the course of which five people were killed, hundreds were detained and an undetermined number of people were injured or seriously wounded.

The United Workers Front (FUT), which today held a convention, has decided to give the government 4 days to "abolish" the economic measures that led to a hike in the price of both fuels and wheat flour. Otherwise, they will declare an "indefinite general strike."

Transporters of both passengers and cargo, who refuse to return to work "until the government abolishes its measures," publicly asked Congress today "to review urgently the existing problems and to adopt decicions to keep the government from continuing to oppress the people who elected it."

FUT leader Jose Chavez told newsmen tonight about the union's demand that Congress meet urgently "to lift the state of emergency, to abolish the government's economic measures and to attend to the workers' demands for wage increases." According to a communique released by the workers, "congress will also have to decide on the workers' demand that President Oswaldo Hurtado and Government Minister Galo Garcia be tried for the repression and murders committed since the state of emergency was declared."

After declaring the emergency, Hurtado suspended constitutional guarantees and declared the entire Ecuadorean territory a security zone. He also imposed a curfew, banned the carrying of weapons, banned rallies and demonstrations and turned control of cities and roads as well as the protection of the public services over to the army.

Garcia said tonight in a television interview that the government "will not revise" its economic measures, adding that to do so would be tantamount to postponing for the future the solution of the current problems. Reviewing the country's current situation, he stressed; "Eduador has retaken the path to peace. However, the social commotion has taken a toll, and we must continue working so that social peace can prevail fully."

Government Minister Statement

PA242026 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Government Minister Galo Garcia Feraud reiterated last night that the economic measures implemented by the regime are irreversible, but he did not discount the possibility that alternate measures will be adopted following any positive suggestions to lift Ecuador out of the crisis and to find socially beneficial solutions that would minimize the effects of the latest government decisions.

Garcia summarized the country's current situation and offered reasons for its adoption of measures that increased oil and wheat prices and its proposal to the Chamber of Deputies that additional taxes be created to finance the 1983 budget. The minister stated the government's position on a television program that was broadcast last night.

The government minister said that while it is true that the atmosphere in Ecuador is again calm, the effects of social unrest are generally lasting. Therefore, he said, we must continue to work to achieve social peace. He said that the emergency decision made by the president on Wednesday was not simply the result of a de facto approach. The minister noted that a labor of sociopolitical strike is one thing, while unrest at a level that affects domestic order and that could endanger the country's most important institutions is something else entirely.

Minister Garcia said: The nation was on the verge of a situation that would undermine public order; the government took constitutional measures to defend the democratic system as a result.

Fut Calls 27 Oct Convention

PA242215 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] The country's most important cities are calm following 5 days of disturbances and violence to protest the economic measures adopted by President Oswaldo Hurtado. An indefinite national strike has been postponed by the United Workers Front, FUT. The government has reduced the curfew period from 2200-0600 to 2300-0500. Yesterday military and private trucks under armed protection delivered food to the cities to supply provisions and stop speculation.

Natural Resources Minister Gustavo Galindo has said that the new gasoline price will not be changed. He said that other types of high-consumption fuels like gas are being sold at the old prices.

FUT President Jose Chavez has said he has called for a national FUT convention in order to decide on the future date for the strike that has been postponed. Chavez characterized FUT's strike of last Thursday as successful. Labor Minister Vladimiro Alvarez, however, regretted the strike's results. The minister said that the strike resulted in large losses and casualties. That is what they wanted and that is what happened, he said.

Ernesto Alban, national secretary of public information, told newsmen that the government knows that the adopted measures have resulted in less popular support for the administration, and have provoked resistance.' He noted, however, that the government intends to do what it must. It is not on an election campaign or acting demagogically. He said that the government wants to prevent casualties, to avoid bloodshed and to have the people abide by the Constitution and to respect the rights of others.

Quito's Cardinal, (Pablo Munoz Vega), has gathered a mediation commission, which includes former President Galo Plaza and people from various sectors, to try to bring together the conflicting positions of FUT and the government.

The labor organizations that form the United Workers Front, FUT, will meet next Wednesday at 1400 in Quito, to evaluate the actions carried out so far in the attempt to exert pressure on the government and have it annul or change the recent economic measures it approved. FUT will also try to reach a decision on the next move to take if President Oswaldo Hurtado does not do something about the economic measures.

FUT President Jose Chavez has called a national convention for next Wednesday, to which have been invited the Confederation of Ecuadorean Workers, CTE; the Ecuadorean Confederation of Free Union Organizations,Ceosl; the Ecuadorean Central of Classist Organisations, Cedoc; national, provincial and regional federations; and other labor organizations and popular sectors supporting the United Workers Front, FUT. Chavez explained that the purpose of the meeting is to try to reach new decisions on the current socioeconomic crisis affecting the country.

UNIONS REJECT IMF CONDITIONS: 1 NOV STRIKE SET

PA250210 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] More than 30 Mexican political and union organizations have expressed opposition to the conditions that the IMF intends to impose in exchange for its financial support. The protesters also requested an immediate wage increase and establishment of a flexible scale. They said they will support the general strike called for 1 November if employers do not accept the wage increase.

The Mexican Labor Secretariat has said that more than 12,000 companies have been called to the strike and are demanding wage adjustments that would restore the purchasing power of the workers.

SALVADORAN FDR'S UNGO ARRIVES FOR POLITICAL TALKS

PA250305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0107 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Oct (AFP) -- Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), arrived here this afternoon from Nicaragua "to hold talks with Mexican political leaders," he stated.

Ungo, who is also secretary general of the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Movement, of Social Democratic leanings, noted that he will brief leaders of the ruling PRI on the political situation in his country and analyze the Central American situation.

Ungo, who arrived with Bayardo Lopez, leader of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Workers Federation, explained that his stay in Mexico will be brief. Regarding the U.S. position in El Salvador and Central America, he said that "the attitudes [passage indistinct]

FMLN-FILMED INTERVIEW WITH CASTILLO BROADCAST ON TV

PA241900 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Today Mexican television broadcast, for the first time anywhere, an interview filmed by members of El Salvador's FMLN with Salvadoran Deputy Defense Minister Francisco Adolfo Castillo, who has been an FMLN prisoner for the last 4 months.

The film was presented here this afternoon during a news conference held by the FMLN's local representatives and it was broadcast this evening on the Seven Days newscast on channel (?9), which is run by the General Directorate of Radio, Television and Cinematography of Mexico's Interior Secretariat.

FRONT CHARGES 5,000 THREATENED BY GUATEMALAN ARMY

FL231101 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2243 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Some 5,000 peasants have been surrounded by the Guatemalan Army and threatened with death to make them leave the mountains near the village of Chucalun in Chimaltenango Department, a spokesman for the 31 January People's Front [Frente Popular 31 de Enero] charged today.

In a telephone call to the editor's desk of this news agency, a member of the aforementioned Guatemalan political organization who identified herself as Ana Contreras explained that the peasants had sought refuge in the ravines and mountains of that area for the past year since the administration of Lucas Garcia began a drive against the insurgents.

The front spokeswoman said the army had threatened to massacre the 5,000 peasants if they did not surrender and transfer to model villages or strategic camps.

The front demanded that an observer team be formed to go to that locality and save the lives of those people. The team could be made up of members of Amnesty International, the United Nations or the Geneva commission on human rights.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON L.A. SUMMIT

FL231249 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0115 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda said here today that there is a favorable climate in Latin America for a meeting of the continent's presidents in February or March next year. Speaking at a press conference, the Colombian minister, who is paying a 3-day visit to Mexico, said the change of administrations in the Mexican Government will not affect the country's international relations or the organization of a joint effort by the Latin Americans on the international front.

He said that the meeting of Latin American presidents was hampered by Panama which was confronting internal problems and was not able to accept hosting a preliminary meeting of foreign ministers to prepare the agenda.

He said this Latin American presidential summit could take place in February or March next year, preceded by a meeting of foreign ministers in December, inasmuch as there is a favorable climate for searching for agreements and undertaking a joint effort. However, Lloreda rejected the possibility that the Third World countries would unite to renegotiate their foreign debt, and opined this would be more negative because it would delay the countries' separate negotiations.

He acknowledged there are some differences between Colombia and Nicaragua due to the dispute over the San Andres Archipelago and Providencia. He expressed his confidence that this problem will be overcome and higher objectives sought.

He said in a modern world there is a need for establishing multilateral policies, even though each nation must act separately, citing as an example the case of Venezuela and Mexico, which are supplying oil to Central America on reasonable credits [creditos accesibles].

Referring to last month's meeting of eight foreign ministers in San Jose, Costa Rica, Lloreda said his country was not in agreement in not inviting Guatemala and Nicaragua, but that great progress had been made in moving forward the peace efforts by seeking a dialogue in Central America and avoiding a confrontation (between Nicaragua and Honduras) which would have unforeseeable consequences.

He announced that Colombian President Belisario Betancur had sent greetings to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo which he would convey tonight during a protocol meeting. He added that President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado was sending via the Colombian foreign minister a message excusing himself for not being able to visit Colombia until after 1 December, but reported that contacts will be made to coordinate the meeting of the two heads of state the first part of next year.

Explains Policy

PA231425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said here today that he is against joint action by the Latin American countries on renegotiation of their foreign debts.

"A multinational front for such a purpose might be viewed as an union of delinquent debtors," the Colombian foreign minister said. He traveled to Mexico to attend the ceremony at which the Mexican Government will decorate Colombian Gabriel Garcia Marquez, 1982 Nobel literature prize winner.

In a visit to Mexico lasting less than 48 hours, Lloreda met with Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid, to whom he delivered a letter from Colombian President Belisario Betancur; held a "very long talk," as he described it, with Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda; and will hold a protocol meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

He also held a news conference this afternoon in which he explained that his government's opposition to the creation of a front of Latin American countries with balance of payments problems "does not mean that we are not willing to cooperate with Bolivia in reply to the appeal by its new leaders."

Regarding the lengthy dialogue with Castaneda, he said that it had been held in "a climate of great agreement of views," with the essential objective of achieving rapprochement between the two countries.

Although he did not give further details, he subsequently referred to the essential points of his government's foreign policy on Central America: "an effective dialogue for peace, elimination of all foreign interference in the region, and improvement of the socio-economic situation of the countries of the region." These principles have been traditionally supported by the Mexican Government.

Regarding a future meeting of Latin American presidents, Lloreda indicated that there are difficulties in holding the planned prior meeting of foreign ministers in Panama and that therefore, the summit conference could be postponed till next year in Bogota.

At the end of the news conference, the Colombian foreign minister told AFP that since inauguration of the new administration headed by President Belisario Betancur in his country, "one can speak of a more independent foreign policy."

In this regard he gave as an example Colombia's decision to enter the Nonaligned Movement and the expressions of greater solidarity with Argentina in the conflict with Great Britain on sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo will return to his country tomorrow.

Castaneda Comments on Relations

FL230108 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2022 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda warned today that the blindness and greed of a few could bring the world to an economic collapse which would lead to brute force. He said that in the face of the present financial-economic crisis, perhaps the most severe and dangerous ever faced by mankind, the unity and solidarity of Latin American nations was urgently needed.

While hosting a private dinner for Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo on the 2d day of his visit to this capital, Castaneda paraphrased Simon Bolivar, saying that Colombia and Mexico should go before the world hand in hand, or, better yet, of one heart. During misfortune, luck brought us together and courage has united us by design while nature gave us one soul to become brothers.

Castaneda said that the current world situation, particularly within our subcontinent, requires that all Latin Americans remain loyal to the ideals of Bolivar because only by remaining firmly united will we forge ahead.

Tensions have intensified in Central America and two fraternal peoples may confront each other (Nicaragua and Honduras), he continued, but Mexico reaffirms its stand and inists on a peaceful settlement to the problems in the area.

He said that the barbaric acts which took place in Lebanon recently ought to remind the citizens of this world of man's capacity for brutality.

He expressed the satisfaction of the Mexican Government with the new Colombian foreign policy which is sure to mesh with the regional objectives of integration, economic aid to Caribbean Basin countries and support for the people of Bolivia.

Colombia and Mexico will seek a world economic order which would be more equitable and reliable, he said. We have called for financial cooperation among Inter-American countries and institutions which would help to fill the needs and just demands of Latin American nations, he stressed.

He said that despite rejection on the part of some powerful nations, a new world economic order should be established to guarantee peace and brotherhood among nations. The world's political situation is just as discouraging as the economic one, he added.

During the private dinner, the foreign secretary made a toast to the fine prospects for expansion of relations between the two countries which resulted from talks held between the Colombian foreign minister, the president of Mexico, the president-elect of Mexico and himself.

Lloreda Caicedo will hold a press conference this afternoon to report on the result of his official visit to Mexico. The Colombian Embassy will host a banquet this evening. The Colombian foreign minister will return to Colombia tomorrow at 1330.

U.S. PARDON DEMANDED FOR IMMIGRANT FACING DEATH

PA212227 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The Mexican Federation of Agricultural Organizations [FMOA] demanded a pardon today for (Ricardo Airate Guerra), an immigrant who has been sentenced to death in the United States for allegedly killing a U.S. policeman.

FMOA President (Alberto Sanidas Ramos) stressed that the Federation of Agricultural Organizations of America [Federacion de Organizaciones Agricolas de America] and the Federation of Cooperative Organizations [Confederacion de Organizaciones Cooperativas] have already been asked to intervene in this case. (Sanidas Ramos) charged that over 30 illegal aliens are killed by U.S. policemen every month and that the North Americans do not punich these murderers.

Finally, the agrarian organization's leader demanded respect for the rights of undocumented Latin Americans in the United States.

BRIEFS

EXPORT SURPLUS ACHIEVED -- According to a communique released by the Planning and Budget Secretariat, Mexico attained a foreign trade surplus of $1.4 billion during the first 8 months of the current year, as compared with a $3.4 billion defict for the same period last year. Exports, primarily oil, amounted to $12.9 billion in the first 8 months, which represents a 1-percent increase over the same period last year. Imports dropped about 29 percent this year, totaling $11.5 billion during the January to August period, as compared with $16.2 billion in 1981. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1158 GMT 19 Oct 82 PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTED ARMS BUILDUP

PA222347 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] It is false that Costa Rica is trying to imitate neighboring countries by purchasing arms and planning to become modern military centers. Therefore, the news published by the U.S. paper THE LOS ANGELES TIMES and in other countries on a militarization process going on in Costa Rica is absolutely false, unfounded and should not be given any credence, Information Minister Armando Vargas Araya has said.

Costa Rica's Public Force has 7,000 men, most of them peasants, and there are no plans to increase that number, Vargas Araya indicated.

The condition in which the Monge administration found the Public Force was deplorable. It had no uniforms, no boots and not even the most rudimentary equipment, Vargas Araya pointed out. We had to ask democratic and friendly governments for help. Venezuela gave us some U.S. equipment with the approval of the U.S. Government. We have received approximately $2 million worth of equipment so far, Vargas Araya said.

However, he added, we still don't know what the total amount will be. We still need more uniforms, boots, communications and transportation equipment, boats for river patrols, planes for air patrols, plus ammunition and spare parts for the equipment we already have.

Vargas Araya said that Costa Rica has asked the U.S. Government to continue giving its assistance in training public force personnel. This should cost approximately $150,000, Vargas Araya said. In 1980, the cost of training and supplies was $30,000 and in 1981, $50,000.

The Monge administration feels a political responsibility to upgrade the Costa Rican Public Force so that it can guarantee security and order, especially at a time when crime and terrorist activities are becoming a serious threat to the community.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENT ON SAN JUAN RIVER

PA240433 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 23 Oct 82

[Text] The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry is drafting a document on the country's legal position regarding free and permanent navigation on the San Juan River. Although Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has admitted that no new incidents have been reported by the authorities, he said that the local people constantly report their concern.

The minister added that the San Juan River issue is what disturbs relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua the most, since Costa Rica neither can nor should forsake its rights. Should problems and differences with Nicaragua resulting from interference with the free navigation of the San Juan River by Costa Rican vessels continue, Costa Rica would resort to an international organization. The foreign minister also said that the Costa Rican Government reserves the right to choose the organization to which the matter would be taken. It might be the OAS, the United Nations, or the Hague Court, since a difference of this type would have to be settled at the international level if the parties do not reach an agreement.

Foreign Minister Volio said that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto promised him at a meeting in New York that he would present a document with his government's legal position. However, this document, which might help resolve the situation and ease the tensions, has not yet been received. Minister Volio Jimenez has reiterated that Costa Rica's stand on the free and permanent right to navigate the San Juan River remains unchanged.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN-FDR REITERATES NEED FOR DIALOGUE

PA231635 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] San Jose, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Conversations "at the highest level" bewteen the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government are reportedly taking place in San Jose, where an important government official expressed today President Lui Alberto Monge's approval of "any attempt to seek a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict."

A representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, of El Salvador, Jorge Villacorta -- who neither denied nor confirmed the news -- told AFP here that "the Salvadoran opposition will make a very important statement to the press next week in Mexico. Further details will be provided next Thursday in San Jose."

Although he did not specify the content of the information, Villacorta pointed out that the "successful" military campaign now being carried out by the Salvadoran guerrillas' is an example of the rebels' solid position and confirms that their reiterated calls for dialogue are not a result of weakness but of a serious and responsible desire to put an end to violence."

He said the response from the most reactionary sectors of government to the rebels' advance and proposals for an unconditional dialogue has been "that of a wounded animal. During the last few hours, noncombatant political and union leaders from the opposition have been arrested, especially in San Salvador."

The spokesman said: "The FMLN has conducted a coordinated attack on all fronts while the arms has acted in a disorganized way. What is more,the soldiers' morale is very low. This has been ascertained through the statements made by military members captured during the last actions: more than 100, including soldiers and officers."

Villacorta said that despite these "victories," the FMLN is convinced that the military solution is not the most favorable one for El Salvador, so it insists that a dialogue must be urgently sought.

Nevertheless, he continued, this dialogue must take us to an overall solution of the conflict, because it would be absurd to think about a proposal in which the FMLN would surrender its weapons and participate in elections. This, by itself, is no guarantee for democracy.

He added that the FMLN-FDR's responsible attitude makes us express once more the need to end this bloodshed that affects the Salvadoran people and the country's economy, and which also endangers the peace and stability of all the Central American area.

Villacorta emphasized that the guerrilla's latest military actions prove the unity and capability of the FMLN, which has arisen with the FDR as a real alternative for an overall solution to the Salvadoran problem.

Villacorta concluded by saying: "There is no alternative but a dialogue among all the parties involved. Otherwise, the war will continue to cause more pain and destruction, even for those who reject a dialogue."

GARCIA DENIES TALKS WITH GUERRILLAS

PA232020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1741 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpt] San Jose, 23 Oct (AFP) -- The holding of "highest-level talks between representatives of the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas of this country' in the Costa Rican capital has been discarded by ranking officials of the Salvadoran and Costa Rican governments.

In a statement last night, Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Guillermo Garcia described reports circulating on Friday as "false," while a source close to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge told AFP that the president said he knew absolutely nothing about any report regarding this subject.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RETAKE OCCUPIED TOWNS

PA231336 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0655 GMT 23 Oct 82

[By Bernd Debusmann]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Salvadoran police have reported that the guerrillas launched their first attack on El Salvador's main port, using explosives to blow up a fuel storage tank in Acajutla, on the Pacific Coast. The police said that an intense fire caused by the explosion yesterday in Acajutla, some 80 km west of San Salvador, was controlled by firemen who were helped by troops from neighboring garrisons and marines stationed in Acajutla.

Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia has told the news media that the Salvadoran Army will not play the enemy's game and that his troops will not attempt to recover the positions overtaken by the leftist guerrillas during a 12-day offensive.

General Garcia said the rebels had launched their offensive to get publicity abroad. "We do not want to participate in their game," he said.

Diplomatic sources said that the United States, the main provider of weapons and training for the 24,000-man army, had advised the military leaders against an expensive and total offensive to dislodge the guerrillas from their positions in remote mountain regions that have scant strategic or economic value.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY STEP UP ACTIVITIES

PA221640 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Oct (AFP) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas, who 13 days ago launched an unprecedented offensive and managed to gain control over five towns located in the northern and eastern parts of the country, have stepped up their activities in the last few hours, launching heavy attacks on San Francisco Gotera, capital city of Morazan Department, and [words indistinct]. A group of rebels backed (?by) sharpshooters today tried to seize Caserio de Las Rosas, in San Sebastian, San Vicente Department, in the central part of the country. This led to a [words indistinct] lasting over 1 hour, but reportedly no casualties occurred. According to the reports obtained here, after the attack the snipers continued harassing the civilian defense posts.

It has also been learned unofficially that on Wednesday afternoon guerrilla members "harassed" the military garrison in San (?Francisco Gotera), Morazan Department, in the east. Official sources have neither confirmed nor denied this report. They have remained equally silent about the situation in the five towns that the guerrillas seized almost 2 weeks ago.

Meanwhile, according to the clandestine Radio Venceremos, the attack carried out against the command headquarters in San Francisco was "successful" because "we beat the enemy from the rearguard." The station did not provide any further details.

Another guerrilla group last night seized El Triunfo, in Usulutan, in the east. As they were about to harangue the townspeople in the public plaza, a storm broke out. The rebels withdrew right away.

Meanwhile, the FMLN has continued its campaign to paralyze transport. According to Venceremos, various segments of the Pan-American Highway and of the coastal road are under FMLN control and [word indistinct] are being destroyed.

Meanwhile, police announced the discovery of a clandestine radio station which had been operating in Quinta, Gloria, Dolores residential area, in the southern part of the capital, where operator Antonio Rodriguez was captured. [Words indistinct] announced that it had "surprised Rodriguez just as he was contacting the subsersives and transmitting messages to the guerrillas on Guazapa hill, north of the capital, and on San Pedro hill, in San Vicente." According to the official report, a special unit discovered the radio station on Tuesday due to the "collaboration of citizens," who revealed suspicious activities at the site where they found the station, which was transmitting on the frequencies of 73,000 and 72,850 khz [as received].

The same security body announced that the various international news agencies that operate out of El Camino Real Hotel were raided yesterday afternoon. Three radio receivers were seized because, according to the report, they were illegally brought into the country and authorization to operate them had not been granted. According to the official communique, the radios were "temporarily" seized and will be returned to their owners as soon as they "attend to legalities at the telecommunications office."

ARMED FORCES CLAIM CONTROL OF TOWNS

PA212018 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1805 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces have stressed in a communique that they have dislodged the guerrillas who were occupying Perquin, Torola and San Fernando in northern Morazan Department. Electricity has been restored in these towns. The energy has been cut by dynamite explosions perpetrated by terrorists, the communique noted.

The Armed Forces are aware of an increase in violent actions, but these actions are not as important and alarming as claimed by international dispatches, the army reported.

The Armed Forces Press Committee also reported that sabotage actions against transportation services have continued.

FMLN Denies Towns Retaken

PA222255 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The FMLN announces to the Salvadoran people and to the peoples of the world that the dictatorship has failed in its attempts to recover extensive areas of Chalatenango and Morazan departments, which are still under the control of our revolutionary army in spite of the efforts of 10,000 of the regime's soldiers.

Even the regime's best-trained troops, with air and artillery support, have met with failure in the 12 days since our nationwide military campaign began. Extensive areas of Chalatenango continue to be under FMLN control, including the towns of El Jicaro, Las Vueltas and San Jose Las Flores, as well as many cantons and villages.

In addition, the northern area of Morazan Department remains under the control of our revolutionary army, including the towns of Torola, San Fernando and Perquin, as well as cantons and villages such as Agua Zarca, El Paraiso, Canaverales, (Nahuaterique), (San Juan del Agua), (El Zancudo), Zabanetas, (La Galera), (La Tejera), (Casablanca) and other places in northern Morazan.

ARMY REPORTS 114 GUERRILLAS, 3 SOLDIERS KILLED

PA220452 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0047 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A total of 114 guerrillas and 3 soldiers have been killed in armed clashes in the foothills of Chaparrastique Volcano, in San Miguel Department, the Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) reported today. According to the military reports, the clashes took place in the last few days in an area encompassing the townships of San Jorge, San Rafael Oriente, El Transito and Calle Nueva, where the army is conducing a counterinsurgency operation.

The military operation in San Miguel is part of the armed forces' mobilization to counteract the "October offensive," unleashed by the guerrillas in the northeastern part of the country. The rebels still occupy the townships of Las Vueltas and El Jicaro in Chalatenango; and Torola, San Fernando and Perquin in Morazan.

Coprefa also reported that in the last few hours there have been clashes with guerrillas on the Pan-American Highway near La Cruzadilla, and in Los Cocos in San Vicente. In the same department, army troops fought leftists in El Junquillal, where there are several guerrilla redoubts. Also, there was a clash in the area between Dos Torres and Santa Paula villages, where the guerrillas were attempting to destroy private vehicles.

Coprefa reported that an undetermined number of leftists were wounded in those armed clashes, although the Armed Forces did not sustain any casualties.

Official sources have explained that each military garrison is staging combing operations in its respective zone of operations in an effort to uncover guerrilla redoubts.

NEW CUSCATLAN BATTALION ENTERS FIGHT

PA221308 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] San Miguel, 19 Oct -- Four powerful bomb explosions that could be heard several kilometers away destroyed tower No 310 of the electric system at 0249 today, causing a blackout in the eastern sector.

The tower was located at Jalacatal Hill, 1 km east of San Miguel. The blast took place during the peak of harassing actions by a large number of terrorists against installations of the National Administration of Aqueducts and Sewers and the Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, both located in the same sector, some 300 km south of the 3d Infantry Brigade Headquarters here.

Military forces fought in the dark to repel the extremists, who fled the area at approximately 0400, leaving the awakening population to wonder what was going on, especially after the explosion that destroyed the high-tension tower.

Official sources reported that the recently created Cuscatlan Battalion is carrying out an encircling operation on the slopes of Chaparrastique Volcano, inflicting heavy losses on the extremist ranks. It was reported that battles had taken place last Thursday near San Felipe farm in Moropala Canton, in Usultan Department.

On Friday, the operation moved into San Pedro Canton, north of Concepcion Batres, and Saturday it moved into Las Moritas canton, San Jorge jurisdiction, San Miguel Department.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK POST AT CUSCATLAN BRIDGE

PA212031 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1810 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The garrison at the Cuscatlan Bridge over the Lempa River in Eastern El Salvador was attacked by guerrilla forces today, army sources reported. The rebels inflicted two casualties on the army during the attack.

The bridge is normally protected by 1,000 soldiers, as it is the most important in the country since the destruction of the Oro bridge over the same river on 15 October 1981.

Several times today guerrillas obstructed the Pan-American Highway at the Cuscatlan Bridge. The rebels burned eight vehicles on the stretch that goes from San Felipe in San Vicente Department to Mercedes Umana in Usulatan.

The Cuscatlan Bridge is currently the only route to the eastern departments, except for a rail line on the Oro Bridge that is being used for vehicular traffic. However, this line doesn't permit much traffic.

ARMY REPORTS ON CAMPAIGN NEAR LEMPA RIVER

PA212231 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Oct 82 pp 48, 26

[Excerpt] Santa Ana -- Six terrorist camps, an explosives factory and a guerrilla training school were destroyed during the "Lt Fernando Ernesto Menjivar Escobar" campaign, which soldiers of the 2d Infantry Brigade carried out over a period of several days.

This operation was led by Col Adolfo O. Blandon, departmental commander and chief of the 2d Zone, accompanied by several officers. The action began in Los Apoyos, but spread to San Isidro Labrador, Las Rivas, Guarnecia, Los Mangos, El Guayabo and Lagunetas, near the Lempa River. Many casualties were reported on the extremists' side, and many fled to Chalatenango.

ARMY BEGINS OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN MORAZAN

PA221605 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0059 GMT 22 Oct 82

[By Agustin de Gracia]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Army today admitted that it has started operations in the northern part of Morazan Department, in the eastern part of the country, but termed it "routine patrolling." This area has been occupied by the guerrillas since Monday, 11 October.

This is the first operation undertaken by government forces since the rebels took over the towns of San Fernando, Torola and Perquin.

Although the Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) has not disclosed the size of the operation or the number of soldiers involved, some reports published here claim that close to 5,000 soldiers are camped close to the guerrilla lines waiting to begin combat.

20 GUERRILLAS KILLED IN SAN VICENTE

PA232353 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] Three armed forces units were attacked yesterday morning on the Pan-American Highway near San Felipe canton in San Vicente Department.

The subversives made a surprise attack on the site where the Atlacatl Battalion, the 1st Artillery Regiment from San Juan Opico and the Cavalry Regiment from Santa Ana have their camp. A shootout immediately ensued, with the following casualties: 20 terrorists and 3 members of the Santa Ana Cavalry Regiment -- including 1 armed forces lieutenant and 2 soldiers -- were killed.

Immediately after the clash, the rebels fled to the mountains with the armed forces in pursuit.

Some 51 km from San Vicente the rebels stopped several vehicles. They took some sacks of coffee from a truck and threw the beans on the highway.

The rebels did the same on the coastal highway near Puente Negro, between San Vicente and Zacatecoluca, where they destroyed a shipment of coffee that was being taken to the coffee mill in Acahuapa.

ARMY REPORTS ON CHALATENANGO, MORAZAN OPERATIONS

PA241750 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Elite troops specialized in commando and antiguerrilla operations are participating in a broad operation to locate and expel guerrillas from the northern regions of Chalatenango and Morazan, according to Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, spokesmen.

The spokesmen said that the operations, which are being conducted in rough mountain areas near the border with Honduras, involve more than 5,000 well-trained troops from the 4th infantry brigade, headquartered in El Paraiso, Sonsonate Department: the 3rd Infantry Brigade, headquartered in San Miguel Department; Military Detachment No 1, from Chalatenango; Military Detachment No 2 from Sensuntepeque and others.

Members of the Security Corps -- especially from the National Guard -- are also participating. It has been hinted that these forces are supported by the Salvadoran Air Force and the artillery brigade headquartered in San Juan Opico.

It has been reported unofficially that telephone communications with Chalatenango Department are poor because extremist groups have blown up poles and cut telephone lines over the past few days.

It has also been reported that there has been an increase of military action in the rural area between the Troncal del Norte Road and Chalatenango City because well-armed subversive groups continuously harass civil defense posts in the communities, as well as military posts that guard bridges.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS 5 FDR LEADERS CAPTURED

PA222005 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Radio Venceremos reveals to our people and other peoples throughout the world that the regime's security corps have captured five members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leadership.

At 0900 on Monday, 19 October [as heard], Luis Menjivar was captured in San Salvador as he was leaving the [word indistinct] bank. Menjivar is a member of the Social Christian Peoples Movement and an FDR leader.

Jorge Herrera and David Elias Cuadron were captured at 1600 that same day. They too are militants of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, and leaders of the FDR.

On Tuesday, 19 October, the security corps raided [the house of] Mauricio Domenech between 1300 and 1400 and captured him. Domenech is a member of the MNR Executive Committee as well as an FDR leader.

At 1600 on Wednesday the 20th, the security forces also captured Carlos Molina, a representative of the Independent Movement of Salvadoran Professionals and Technical Personnel and an FDR leader.

We alert the national and international conscience to this new blow that the Salvadoran regime, through its repressive bodies led by Col Francisco Moran, has dealt against the representatives of the country's democratic union forces. We also urge the [word indistinct] democratic governments to demand not only respect for the physical and moral integrity of all those captured, but their release as well.

RADIO VENCEREMOS CLAIMS 'PEOPLE' WINNING WAR

PA222113 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The Salvadoran people are winning the war. This is proven by the total defeat of the air force, artillery and all the war machinery delivered by Reagan. This is proven by the defeat of the best U.S. military strategists in their plans to defeat the FMLN.

Our people are winning the war. This is proven by the complete failure of the fascist armed forces high command to obtain a single military victory over our forces in 2 years of war.

The Salvadoran people are winning the war. Our revolutionary army is strengthening its ranks every day. More Salvadorans are deciding to take up weapons for national dignity. The territories under our control continue expanding. The boldness, the aggressiveness and the high level of military development achieved by the FMLN make it increasingly effective in combat, where it is defeating the dictatorship's best troops. In the recent battles fought in Chalatenango, Morazan and Cabanas and everywhere else in the country, the fascists have lost in only 12 days more than 150 rifles and over 11 support weapons, including cannons, machineguns and grenade launchers. More than 180 of their men have been killed or wounded. We have taken 105 prisoners including 4 corporals, 2 sergeants, 1 lieutenant and 1 captain. We have destroyed one helicopter and three military vehicles.

The enemy reinforcements sent to retake the towns in northern Chalatenango and northern Morazan have been repelled and have had to return to their headquarters with fewer weapons, defeated and demoralized. Meanwhile, throughout the national territory our combatants, sappers, urban commandos and people's militias are successfully waging this national military campaign -- laying ambushes, erecting barricades, setting up posts, sabotaging trains, cutting electricity and communications and paralyzing transport. The weakness of [Defense and Public Security Minister] Garcia and his clique becomes evident in his inability to respond effectively to the FMLN's military offensive. The Salvadoran people are winning the war.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

Ambushes in Guazapa Area

PA230447 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[War Bulletin issued by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa area]

[Text] On 21 October at 0400, FMLN forces under the command of Companeros (William Rivera) and (Pablo Mendoza) occupied an area of the northern branch road between km 18 and km 21. This operation lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. At 0415 two pickup trucks transporting 1st Infantry Brigade soldiers were ambushed. The trucks were going from Guazapa to San Salvador. Our forces attacked with RPG-2 grenade launchers and scored a direct hit on the second vehicle. The occupants of that vehicle did not return our fire. The first vehicle was attacked with rifle fire, and the occupants were able to find cover and answer our fire. This clash lasted over an hour. As a result of this ambush, we inflicted 15 casualties on the enemy, 5 dead and the rest wounded. This ambush was led by (Uriel Pacheco) and (Tabacano Pepa).

At 0430 enemy reinforcements and members of the National Guard arrived from San Salvador. They were also ambushed by our groups located at km 18 of the northern branch road near the (Guaicumen) bridge. Fighting lasted until 0530, and we inflicted 8 casualties on the enemy, 2 dead and 6 wounded. This attack was led by Companero (Heriberto Sanchez). We have to report that two companeros were slightly wounded.

United to fight until the final victory, revolution or death, we will win.

[Signed] Commander Ana Sonia Medina, Mariana; Commander Rogelio Martinez

Train Derailed in Guazapa

PA202054 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 20 Oct 82

[War Bulletin issued by the FMLN's Modesto Ramirez Central Front in El Salvador: no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] As part of the heroes of October campaign, at 1030 on 13 October a sabotage squad stated an operation against the train that travels from San Salvador to Metapan. The sabotage consisted of an explosive charge, which destroyed the train as it was passing the canton of Zacamil, in the jurisdiction of Guazapa. After the charge was detonated and the train was derailed, our companeros,having successfully accomplished their mission, withdrew without problem.

Cabanas Department Action

PA202046 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 20 Oct 82

[War Bulletin issued by the FMLN's Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, in Cabanas Department, El Salvador; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 18 October the enemy entered the canton of San Nicolas and began to move toward our positions. AT (?1200) heavy fighting started, lasting until 1700. Fourteen dead and several wounded were inflicted on the enemy. On 19 October, all positions were retaken; we also recovered an M-60 cartridge belt. We have no casualties to report.

[Signed] Commander Joel Sanchez Bonilla

GUATEMALA

MILITARY REPORTS HELICOPTER DOWNED BY GUERRILLAS

PA221255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2117 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Guatemala City 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The military helicopter which crashed 15 October in Solola Department, western Guatemala, did not have an accident, but was downed by guerrilla fire, a military report indicates today. As a result of this accident two officers and a soldier aboard the helicopter were killed and several more personnel were wounded.

The Presidency Public Relations Office had released a communique indicating that the helicopter had been in an accident, but the army reported today that "after investigating and obtaining information from the survivors of the mishap, the conclusion was reached that the aircraft was attacked by subversives in that region."

The communique added that "the helicopter that crashed was engaged in logistical support operations and reconnaissance to assist the military patrols in the western part of the country. Due to the prevailing weather conditions in that region, however, the helicopter decided to return to this capital flying at low altitude when it was attacked by the subversives."

FORMER OFFICIAL DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN PLOT

PA240340 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Edgar Ponciano, agriculture minister during the administration of former President Romeo Lucas, called Rafael Escobar, under secretary of public relations of the presidency, from Mexico City, to deny rumors of his participation in a political plot to overthrow the present regime.

Ponciano told Escobar that he is planning to come to Guatemala to clarify his position.

According to a local newspaper, Ponciano was arrested in Guatemala for his participation in the alleged plot, but this also was denied by Ponciano's family, which said that Ponciano is in Mexico taking care of personal business.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS OF GUERRILLAS' DEFEAT REFUTED

PA241525 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpt] INFOPRENSA, a Central American news agency, has stated in a commentary issued in Mexico City that the Guatemalan regime's claims that it has been able to militarily defeat the guerrillas are completely false. INFOPRENSA cites southwest Guatemalan farm-owners' statements and also Government Minister Ricardo Mendez' request that Gen Efrain Rios Montt, leader of the military dictatorship, extend the state of siege for another 30 days.

The news agency also charged that the Guatemalan Army continues to carry out its repressive campaign in Huehuetenango and Quiche, where thousands of peasants have had to flee and seek refuge in Mexico.

5,000 INDIANS REPORTEDLY IN 'CONCENTRATION CAMPS'

PA241730 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The Guatemalan Army has admitted that it is relocating Indian peasants in concentration camps under military guard. Gen Hector Mario Lopez Fuentes, army chief of staff, has disclosed that 5,000 Cakchiquel Indians from the municipality of San Martin Jilotepeque, in Chimaltenango Department, are included in this new policy -- similar to the strategic villages created in Vietnam by the invading U.S. troops -- being implemented by Gen Efrain Rios Montt's regime. Some 500 people from that area have already been killed by Guatemalan troops. The international protest of those massacres has forced the military regime to alter its tactics of repression.

Meanwhile, in the UN Committee on Social and Humanitarian Affairs, the Netherlands has charged that a new slaughter of Guatemalan Indians by the regime is imminent.

U.S. REPORT ON ANTIGUERRILLA ADVISERS REFUTED

PA250025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1736 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 24 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The newspaper LA RAZON, published in this capital, reports today that "there are no U.S. militarymen in Guatemala giving advice to the army in its struggle against the guerrillas." LA RAZON reports this as the response of unnamed sources to an article published in the WASHINGTON POST, which claimed that the United States, despite a congressional ban, is currently training the Guatemalan military to fight the guerrillas.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER AT COMMUNICATIONS MEETING

PA250030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Enrique Schmidt, minister of telecommunications and postal services of the Junta of the Government of Reconstruction of Nicaragua, is here attending the 15th Telecommunications Conference of Central America (Contelca). Asked by Guatemalan newsmen about possible U.S. military assistance to Costa Rica, Schmidt replied: "Any military assistance to Central American countries becomes another problem, further complicating the prevailing situation."

Schmidt said that his government is open to dialogue to solve the existing conflicts in the Central American region.

Schmidt heads the official Nicaraguan delegation participating in Contelca, which is being held in the Guatemalan capital. Five countries of the isthmus are represented.

HONDURAS

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT SAYS COUP POSSIBLE

PA221356 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Alfredo Landaverde, the controversial president of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH], has told "Political Moment" [name of newscast] that although an alliance exists between the president of the republic, the chief of the armed forces and the U.S. Embassy, a coup d'etat must never be ruled out. In a clear allusion to Carlos Montoya, the Liberal deputy, Landaverde said that this politician has traveled throughout the world by sailing through the waters of international communism.

[Begin recording] [Landaverde] Actually, a coup d'etat can't be averted through an alliance with the United States alone. Coups usually take place under conditions that involve a decline in civilian power, or of the political force in power, which, in turn, compels some sectors of the armed forces to decide to replace the regime, whether it is civilian or military, as experience has shown in Honduras.

Therefore, a coup d'etat can never be ruled out. The conditions that can lead to a coup are numerous. A coup may result from domestic or international conditions. One never knows what the military officers, or the politicians connected with them, are thinking.

[Question] It has been said that the PDCH is not a political force in this country.

[Answer] As you know, political circumstances change. As a matter of fact, we have shown that we have the best deputy and, qualitatively speaking, that we are a political force in the country. However, we are now going to strive to become a political force, quantitatively speaking. But this is determined by circumstances.

Don't forget that though the Liberal Party is now in power with strong national support, that wasn't always true. The nationalists were in power for decades, sometimes by hook or crook. They used to say that the Liberals were minority groups, or even nonexistent. There was even a time during [Tiburcio] Carias' dictatorship when Liberals were jailed or sent into exile. In politics we cannot say that things will stay as they are. What we should do is look to the future: What are the platforms, what are the chances of progress in Honduran society, and what is the situation within Honduran society and abroad -- that is, in the international arena.

[Question] Do you feel that only socialism can save this country?

[Answer] We have clearly said that we promote a type of socialism; we must be clear about this, as there are people here who pretend to be scared. The terrible thing is that it is those who have been involved with the extreme socialists who become frightened. One of the critics of the PDCH, as you know, has been sailing through such waters. He has been there, and has traveled a lot through those waters. When I say that he travelled, I mean literally, because he has even travelled around the world on behalf of those currents. So you see, we are promoting a kind of socialism, based principally on self-government. We have broken it down, as our principles clearly define, into those sectors that would be affected under a Christian Democratic Government. This is, of course, if circumstances and our rivals permit us to do so. We have our ideals, but we also have many rivals, including those who support patterns that are no longer successful in this country, but who defend their interests nevertheless. So, we are heading toward socialism, and only those who are ignorant would say that there is only one kind of socialism, that which currently exists in the Soviet Union. This is not true. Indeed, the majority of the democratic European countries have socialist-democratic government systems.

PAZ BARNICA COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN UN POSITION

PA221321 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Statement by Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica: no place or time given -- recorded]

[Text] Any country, as a UN member, has every right to aspire to and suggest a candidate for any office or organization within the United Nations, be it the General Assembly, the General Secretariat, the Security Council -- which is the most important organization -- the Trusteeship Council, the Economic and Social Council or the International Court of Justice.

Nicaragua, as a UN member country, sought and won the position of nonpermanent membership in the UN Security Council by an overwhelming majority. I hope that in its new position the state of Nicaragua will comply effectively, not just theoretically, with the responsibility placed on the Security Council to keep international peace and security.

As you know, a chief of state meets only with other chiefs of state. It is a matter of offices. President Suazo Cordova was very clear in his answer to the letter from Mexican Presidnet Jose Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, in which he said that if there is to be a high-level meeting, conditions have to be met prior to the meeting.

Agenda for D'Escoto Meeting

PA230306 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 21 Oct 82

[By Marcio Moya]

[Text] Today the ambassadors of several American republics accredited before the people and Government of Honduras received a lengthy briefing on the Central American Forum for Peace and Democracy held on 4 and 5 October in San Jose, Costa Rica. The U.S., Colombian, Costa Rican, Panamanian and Salvadoran diplomatic representatives met with Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica, who briefed them on the San Jose meeting. The ambassadors were also informed that the agenda for a meeting with the Nicaraguan foreign minister is being prepared. That meeting will in turn discuss the agenda for a future meeting between Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Roberto Suazo Cordova.

The ambassadors present said that during the meeting, Foreign Minister Paz Barnica stated that our country at no time wants a confrontation or war with Nicaragua, and that this will be avoided by Honduras at all costs.

POLICE ALLEGEDLY BEAT DEMONSTRATORS, ARREST 100

PA231605 Paris AFP in Spanish 0402 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Labor leaders have charged here that the Honduran athorities today arrested more than 100 persons demonstrating to demand compliance with labor achievements.

The demonstration had been promoted by the 25 June People's Unity Front -- the date alludes to the day 7 years ago when 12 peasants and 2 priests were murdered in Olancho, eastern Honduras -- to demand, primarily, payment of the 7th day and the 13th month. These payments are guaranteed by the national constitution approved in January of this year.

Regulations on application of these two labor rights are now being discussed by Congress after many delays. The demonstrators had planned to gather in front of the Legislative Palace to demand immediate approval of the regulations.

Approximately 400 meters from the Legislative Palace, the police tried to capture six youths who had their faces half-covered and were putting posters on walls. The demonstrators, approximately 2,000, opposed the arrest and a conflict ensued, according to reports.

Labor leaders have charged that during the conflict, the police beat Carlos Reyes, president of the Beverages and related Industries Workers' Union [Sindicato de Trabajadores de Bebidas y Similares], and that 100 persons were arrested.

Police said that those arrested "will be released soon," according to labor leaders trying to solve the problem.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA, RAMIREZ ON THREAT OF ATTACK, ELECTIONS

PA240346 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan victory at the UN Security Council has not eliminated the threat aggression against the Sandinist people's revolution, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said during the "Face the People" program held lastnight in the auditorium of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, UNAN, extension campus in Leon. Speaking before some 500 persons, including cabinet members of the revolutionary government, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra said that the Nicaraguan victory in the United Nations is a blow to the U.S. administration, which has been promoting aggressive plans and trying to isolate our country internationally. Commander Ortega said that the 104 votes in favor of the Sandinist people's revolution is a defeat for the U.S. aggressive policy and a significant demonstration of support from countries that want peace for our country.

[Begin Ortega recording] I wish to point out that the victory at the United Nations has not eliminated the danger of an aggression, a large-scale aggression, because Nicaragua is being constantly attacked. Every day we are attacked in the border zone with Honduras. This is happening every day. You are aware of the protest notes sent by our Foreign Ministry to denounce these attacks perpetrated by Somozist guardsmen who have their camps in Honduran territory, who are well armed with modern weapons supplied by the U.S. Government in clandestine CIA operations and who are supported by sectors of the Honduran Army. There are thousands of Somozist guardsmen in Honduran territory murdering Nicaraguan workers and members of the militias, committing sabotage against our economy, murdering professionals and carryingout otheractions. This has not stopped with our victory at the United Nations. In other words, the attacks have continued and the plans for an attack -- I am referring to a large-scale attack -- have not ended. The Nicaraguan victory at the United Nations is a blow to the U.S. administration, which has been promoting aggressive plans and trying to isolate Nicaragua internationally. If those 104 votes had been against Nicaragua, imperialism would have taken advantage of such overwhelming international support to carry out its plans in the economic, political and military spheres. But the 104 votes in favor of Nicaragua represent a criticism of U.S. aggressive policy and support for Nicaragua. This has been a blow to the U.S. efforts to isolate the Nicaraguan revolution internationally. This is a victory for the Nicaraguan people and for the peoples of the world who want peace, political solutions and solutions through dialogue. It is a blow to the U.S. policy that wants war and promotes aggression, adventures, intervention and so forth. Therefore,we must be constantly on the alert and continually in a defensive posture, because the threat of aggression continues. [end recording]

The Sandinist people's revolution has received with great joy the news that Gabriel Garcia Marquez has been awarded the Noble Prize for Literature. It is a victory for Latin America and the Nicaraguan revolution. In 1985 the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will hold elections. The FSLN is sure that it will win the elections. These statements are part of a reply by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during his participation last night in the "Face the People" program in Leon. Here are some of the questions and answers.

[Begin recording] [Question] My name is (Osvaldo Madrid). I am a graduate of the UNAN in Leon. I wish to ask two questions, one dealing with culture and the other with politics. The one on culture is for Sergio Ramirez Mercado. What is his opinion of Latin American literature now that Garbiel Garcia Marquez has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature? The question on politics is for the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. I would like to know when we are going to have elections in Nicaragua. [clapping, shouting and slogans from crowd]

[Ramirez] I want Companero (Osvaldo Madrid) to know that the revolution has received with great joy the news that Gabriel Garcia Marquez has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. As we all know, Garcia Marquez is a friendly brother of the Nicaraguan revolution. He has been in our country several times, and every time he has had the opportunity he has defended the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Yesterday, in his first statement to the news media in Mexico, his first words were to refer to the threat of aggression against Nicaragua and to denounce the plans of imperialism to invade our country from Honduran territory. This proves that Garcia Marquez is an author aligned with the revolutionary processes of Latin America and firm in his support for the Nicaraguan revolution. Therefore, this is a victory for Latin America and also for the Nicaraguan revolution.

Now about the elections, there is a decree of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction setting the date of the elections for 1985. We plan to go ahead with them in 1985. I also want to tell you that in 1985 the FSLN is sure it will win the elections. [applause] [end recording]

BORGE COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH BUSINESSMEN

FL231131 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0445 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Managua, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Nicaraguan businessmen have not resigned themselves to having lost the political power and, even if we allow them to manage the country's economy, they will continue to be unhappy, Interior Minister Tomas Borge has told NOTIMEX.

Commander Borge asserted that even though the political power is not in the hands of the businessmen, the revolution is willing to undertake a joint partnership with that sector in the reactivation of the economy. He noted that in other countries the businessmen, besides owning their places of business, own the political power. But because here they have no political power, they claim there is no mixed economy.

The FSLN leader said the Nicaraguan revolution has its own characteristics. This is a democratic, popular, anti-imperialist revolution, and I would add internationalist, Borge stated. He stressed that the revolution is guided by the ideals of Carlos Fonseca Amador and Augusto Cesar Sandino and, together with the world revolutionary experience, we apply them to Nicaragua's concrete reality.

He indicated that it is possible to find some similarities with other revolutions, but there are also differences. Borge said it is risky to make characterizations when the revolution still is an ongoing process, when we are still seeking the best path for the Nicaraguans, taking into consideration the Central American and Latin American interests as a whole, the commander said in closing.

D'ESCOTO LEAVES FOR CYPRUS NONALIGNED MEETING

PA230439 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto left New York yesterday for Cyprus to attend a meeting of the Nonaligned Countries Movement Ministerial Committee, which will discuss the Palestinian-Lebanese problem before a series of meetings the Ministerial committee will hold in Tunisia with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

The ministerial committee is preparing the ground to discuss the case of the Palestinian people during the seventh summit meeting of the Nonaligned Countries Movement to be held in New Delhi, India, in March 1983.

The ministerial committee is comprised of nine countries: Nicaragua, Cyprus, India, Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka, Senegal, Benin, Guyana and Cuba.

CASTRO RECEIVES VISITING GDR MILITARY DELEGATION

FL221350 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1216 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of state and ministers, has received a GDR military delegation presided over by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and defense minister of his country. The minister was accompanied by the other members of the official delegation accompanying him on his visit to our country.

Fidel was accompanied at the meeting by Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the FAR, and Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister of the FAR.

Delegation Visits Military Academy

FL221627 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and defense minister of the GDR, and the high level military mission that he heads has visited the Gen Maximo academy, of the FAR, outside Havana.

Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the FAR, and Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Politburo and first vice minister of the FAR, accompanied the delegation on the visit to the center of advanced military studies.

The GDR delegation was briefed on the different courses taught at the FAR academy and made a tour that included schoolrooms and other installations.

RODRIGUEZ INTERVIEWED DURING DENMARK VISIT

PA222307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1104 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 22 Oct (EFE) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has told EFE in Copenhagen that he did not know about the peace plan for Central America proposed by the American President. "I don't know," he said, "and I don't believe anybody knows about it."

The veteran Cuban communist, who has arrived in Berlin on an official visit to the GDR, said yesterday that "the solution for El Salvador and Nicaragua must stem from a negotiated peace; therefore, Cuba supports the peace proposal for Central America suggested by the governments of Mexico, Venezuela and France.

"We are convinced," he stressed, "that the only way for Central American countries -- especially Nicaragua and El Salvador -- to achieve development and democracy is with peace, a negotiated peace."

"Cuba," he added, "does not want war in Central America, consequently we favor the holding of a meeting among the countries involved in order to reach a just solution."

Commenting on an EFE question regarding his opinion about [Colombian leftist writer] Gabriel Garcia Marquez winning the Nobel prize for Literature, Rodriguez said: "I prefer Gabriel Garcia Marquez over Armando Valladares [a counterrevolutionary Cuban poet]."

Rodriguez stated at a news conference in Copenhagen: "Garcia Marquez is our friend and one of the most brilliant writers of our time. He deserves that prize, which gives world recognition to those who struggle for human rights. His work is greatly appreciated by Cuban writers."

While explaining why his government supported Argentina during the Malvinas war, the Cuban politician said that the conflict had clearly proved on whose side the United States was, noting that the United States ignored the reciprocal assistance treaty among Latin American countries.

"All sectors, including the Argentine opposition parties, opposed colonialism. The various regimes of Latin America support and will support Argentina any colonialist presence, in this case that of the United Kingdom," he stressed.

During his stay in Denmark, Rodriguez held talks with Prime Minister Poul Schulter, Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen and the fisheries minister.

The two delegations exchanged information on international policy topics and also discussed Cuba's $30-million debt with Denmark.

The Cuban Government is believed to have requested a moratorium on the debt.

In reply to an EFE question on the present status of the Cuban economy, Rodriguez explained that his country has difficulties but they they will not slow the pace of the country's development.

Rodriguez affirmed that Cuba's debt with the Western countries as a result of the economic crisis and the low price of raw materials on the international markets totals $3.5 billion.

He noted that although Cuba will face difficulties in the coming years the fact that 80 percent of its trade is conducted with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, which purchase Cuba's sugar at 10 times its current price on the international market, works in Cuba's favor.

He explained that "only 20 percent of our trade is conducted with Western countries, with which we have the same financial problems that affect 34 other countries, including Argentina and Mexico."

The Cuban vice president had no comment on the statement made yesterday in Brussels by Jeremaith Chitunda, representative of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), in which he said that 12,000 Angolan soldiers and 5,000 Cuban soldiers had participated in an important offensive on the southeastern border of Angolan and Namibia.

"I have no information on that operation, and being so far from scene of the events I cannot comment on it."

Rodriguez added that the negotiations for the total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola will begin once South African troops leave Namibia.

Arrives in Berlin

FL221514 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1407 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of state and ministers, arrived in the GDR today at the head of a delegation that will stay in the GDR for several days. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, was received at the Ostbahnhof [railroad station] by Gerhard Weiss, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The Cuban visitor was also received by Julio Garcia Olivera, the Cuban ambassador in the GDR.

During his visit to the GDR, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and the members of the delegation composed of officials from the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, the Foreign Ministry and the Central Planning Board will participate in a meeting of the Cuba-GDR intergovernmental commission.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL221930 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Mikhail Porfir'yevich Georgadze, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, arrived in Cuba this morning. The visitor was received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Flavio Bravo Pardo and Jorge Lezcano Perez, both members of the party's Central Committee and president and vice president of the National Assembly respectively. Konstantin Katushev, Soviet ambassador to Cuba, was also present.

During its visit to our country, the Soviet delegation will carry out an extensive plan of activities, including visits to centers of general interest and meetings with the leaders of the People's Government National Assembly.

VENEZUELAN MINISTER FAVORS RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA220055 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Venezuela deeply appreciates Cuba's support for Venezuela's effort to become a full member of the Nonaligned Movement. This statement was made to this radio station by Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, minister of the Secretariat General of the Presidency.

The minister said that this Cuban support contributes to a rapprochement between the homelands of Jose Marti and Simon Bolivar. The minister noted: I have visited Cuba twice and I have had the pleasure of talking with Fidel Castro, and for this reason, I consider myself a Venezuelan who seeks and wants the normalization of relations between our states.

Garcia Bustillos said that the existence in Cuba of a national commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's birth notably increases the Latin American recognition of this historical day.

Referring to the Mexican-Venezuelan initiative for a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict, the minister said that it is a just and noble proposal and that it therefore should be successful, despite obstacles.

Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos concluded by stating Venezuela's support for the new Bolivian Government, which represents, he said, a new manifestation of continental democracy.

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH ROLANDHIS IN CYPRUS

FL221603 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1516 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A few hours after arriving in Nicosia, Cyprus, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca held talks with his Cypriot counterpart, Nikolaos Rolandhis.

The Cuban foreign minister, who is also chairman of the nonaligned ministerial committee for Palestinian affairs, traveled to that Mediterranean island to supervise the work of the committee. Tomorrow, the participants in the meeting will travel to Tunis where they will hold 2 days of talks with Yasir 'Arafat together with several nonaligned foreign ministers, who are waiting in Tunis for Malmierca and 4 other ministers to arrive.

During the talks the participants will discuss ways in which the nonaligned countries will demonstrate their solidarity with the Palestiinian and Lebanese peoples.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA

PA230407 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Cuban presence in Angola is not only military, in that African country we can see Cuban teachers teaching, doctors saving lives, nurses curing the sick and workers building homes and roads. Other socioeconomic sectors also benefit from Cuban cooperation based on bilateral agreements and a friendship that goes back to the early years of the struggle for independence that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola carried out against Portuguese colonialism.

However, the Western reactionary press, mostly echoing Washington, is only interested in pointing out the presence of Cuban troops and demanding their immediate withdrawal.

It is no secret that Cuban troops are in Angola because of sovereign agreements signed by both parties. As we have said, in Angola there are other Cuban helpers who don't carry weapons or occupy the sandy trenches of the south or the north. But the international bourgeois press, in their broad campaign directed at events in southern Africa, don't mention or pay attention to them.

This force is made up of approximately 2,000 people. They teach children in the classrooms. They are young teachers who have not yet reached their 20th birthday and who have left their homes and comforts to form the contingent named after Ernesto Che Guevara, in this way reliving the times when the heroic guerrilla visited those lands.

In the hospitals we can see other helpers who do not dress in olive green, but of course the capitalist press does not mention them. Each of these men and women wear a white coat, and in their hand they carry a scalpel. They are the young Cuban doctors of today, who in practicing their profession give up hours of sleep to save lives. They are doctors, nurses and health technicians. In 5 years of cooperation they have attended to more than 10 million outpatient calls, assisted in approximately 120,000 deliveries and performed more than 130,000 surgical operations. For a country like Angola where the average life span is 25 years, the presence of Cuban doctors has been one of the most significant efforts made by the two countries to alleviate the hardships inherited from colonialism.

For the Angolan people the Cuban doctor is an example. Many interviews have been made with their patients, and they all agreed that the Cuban doctors do not rest, that they work hard and that the doctors and nurses are their brothers and sisters.

The reporters of the capitalist press could verify this very easily.

There are other Cuban helpers in Angola whom the capitalist press has never mentioned. These are the men and women who go from province to province, tools in hand, often risking their lives, to build homes, build roads, repair bridges or work on projects for drinking water for the people.

But why is it that these internationalist workers are never mentioned? The answer is quite obvious. On one hand, Cuban internationalism is presented as intervention, as a threat to peace; and on the other hand, they do not want to admit that Cuban aid also has a civil character. It is obvious that the U.S. and South African governments do not like the idea of the Angolan citizen studying, of Cuban doctors prolonging lives or of construction men building homes. They only want -- and for this they use the great bourgeois press -- to point out the Cuban military presence in Angola and create adverse reaction to insist on their withdrawal.

But the progressive forces of the world cannot be fooled, and they know that the Cuban soldier and the Angolan soldier are the ones who side by side in the face of South African aggressiveness make it possible for the Angolan people to work toward the reconstruction of the country in safety.

AILING BENINESE POLITBURO MEMBER DIES HERE

FL230240 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Our commander in chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, this afternoon presided over the farewell ceremony for the remains of Ignace Adjo Boko, member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and chairman of Benin's Revolutionary National Assembly, who died in our country.

The solemn farewell, held at the Jose Marti International Airport, was attended by Politburo members Juan Almeida and Jorge Risquet, other leaders of the party and government and diplomatic representatives accredited to our country.

The deceased Benin leader, 42, was an outstanding revolutionary intellectual who joined the struggle against colonialism while still very yourg. Adjo Boko had been coming to Cuba since January 1979 to receive medical treatment at the nephrology institute where he underwent a successful kidney transplant.

During his last visit he was suffering from extreme pain which, despite efforts of science, finally caused his death.

The plane carrying his remains also carries an official Beninese delegation which will deliver a message of condolences from President Fidel Castro to Benin's president, Col Mathieu Kerekou, for the irreparable loss represented by the death of Adjo Boko, who was a good friend of Cuba and its revolution.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

FL221405 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] In Havana, the representatives of Sao Tome and Principe and Cuba have signed a cultural agreement. Signing for the Cuban side was Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, and Education and Culture Minister Joaquim Rafael Branco signed for Sao Tome and Principe.

The agreement will help strengthen cultural relations in the fields of education, youth, sports and arts with visits by Cuban scientific delegations, exhibits, lectures and other activities.

The ministers of Cuba and Sao Tome noted the importance of the agreement for deepening and consolidating relations between the two nations.

CIA LINKED TO 'EXPLOSIVE' ECUADOREAN SITUATION

FL231518 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The explosive situation in Ecuador demonstrates the harshness and intransigence of the U.S. policy in this continent, a policy which has been expressed very clearly and definitely in the famous Santa Fe document, a sort of aggressive bible which was prepared for President Ronald Reagan 2 years ago. In that document a harsh policy is recommended in dealing with this continent, the reimplementation of the Monroe Doctrine and an energetic and determined response to any progressive tendency or manifestation which could be considered unfriendly toward the United States.

It is not by chance that the Ecuadorean crisis is taking place at a time when an IMF mission is holding talks in Quito with that country's economic authorities on the possible refinancing of the foreign debt, whcih already surpasses $4 billion. Despite the fact that Ecuador is an oil-producing country, the progressive indebtedness, the drop in currency reserves, the lack of financing and other similar problems have brought about economic measures which generated a wave of violence, the proclamation of a state of emergency, a 24-hour general strike and clashes resulting in two persons dead and dozens injured and arrested.

The opposition to the government of President Oswaldo Hurtado is demanding that congress be called to an extraordinary session and that it repeal the adopted measures. A document issued by several political parties and published in Quito dailies proposes the declaration of a 10-year moratorium on the foreign debt, the establishment of state control over foreign currency and the nationalization of the oil and banking industries.

The document also charges that the government has attacked the people and adopted economic measures which constitute a total subordination to the neocolonialist demands of the IMF and to the aggressive policies of the Ronald Reagan administration.

Foreign Minister Galo Garcia has stated that Vice President Leon Roldos is encouraging the opposition and plotting with it against the government he represents. Leon, brother of former President Jaime Roldos, was appointed to office barely days after the then chief of state was killed 1 year ago in a very strange air accident. Since then, relations between Roldos and President Hurtado have remained in a precarious state.

No one should forget that, as part of this puzzle in which the Ecuadorean situation finds itself today, in that country and precisely in the capital of Quito operates one of the most active and well-staffed stations of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency -- CIA -- in this continent.

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH YUGOSLAV AMBASSADORS -- Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Council of State, this morning received the credentials of K.M. Shafiullah, as ambassador from Bangladesh. Minutes later, Comrade Almeida received the credentials of Ronald Strelec, as ambassador from Yugoslavia. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 82 FL]